

**CITY OF RUSK, TEXAS
CITY COUNCIL MEETING
AGENDA**

Rusk Civic Center
555 Euclid Street, Rusk, Texas
Thursday, September 08, 2022 – 5:30 P.M.

Ben Middlebrooks, Mayor
Walter Session, Mayor Pro Tem, Council Place 2
Kendall Shoemaker, Council Place 1 Martha Neely, Council Place 4
Zack McNew, Council Place 3 Frances Long, Council Place 5
Amanda Hill, City Manager
Cinda Etheridge, City Secretary
Anthony J. King, City Attorney

1. CALL TO ORDER:

- A. Invocation.
- B. Pledge of Allegiance to the United States and Texas Flags.

2. PROCLAMATION(S)/RECOGNITION(S):

3. MAYOR COMMENTS: Comments will be from Mayor Middlebrooks.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE OPEN MEETINGS ACT, THE CITY COUNCIL MAY NOT DISCUSS OR TAKE ACTION ON ANY ITEM WHICH HAS NOT BEEN POSTED ON THE AGENDA.

4. CITIZENS COMMENTS: At this time, comments will be taken from the audience on any subject matter that is not included on the agenda. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE OPEN MEETINGS ACT, THE CITY COUNCIL MAY NOT DISCUSS OR TAKE ACTION ON ANY ITEM WHICH HAS NOT BEEN POSTED ON THE AGENDA.

5. CONSENT AGENDA:

- A. Minutes for August 25, 2022, special city council meeting.

6. PUBLIC HEARING(S):

None

7. ACTION ITEM(S)

- A. Discuss and consider an Ordinance adopting a tax rate for 2022-2023 Fiscal Year.
- B. Discuss and consider an Ordinance adopting the annual operating budget for the 2022-2023 fiscal year budget.

- C. Discuss and consider approval of the Rusk Economic Development Corporation annual operating budget for fiscal year 2022-2023.
- D. Discuss and consider initial assessment and power point from Bob Heath from Bickerstaff Heath Delgado Acosta LLP.
- E. Discuss and consider Resolution authorizing the submission of the SH-Bullet-Resistant Shield Program Grant. presentation from accepting the reforest bid for reseeding of recreation land.
- F. Discuss and consider authorizing grant submission for the library.
- G. Discuss and consider budget amendments.

8. **ANNOUNCEMENT(S):** Comments may be made by Council or Staff on the following topics without specific notice: expressions of thanks, congratulations, or condolences; information on holiday schedules; recognition of public officials, employees, or citizens other than employees or officials whose status may be affected by the council through action; reminders of community events. **NO ACTION MAY BE TAKEN ON THESE ITEMS.**

9. **CITY MANAGER'S REPORT(S):** Water Projects, Wastewater Projects, Drainage Projects, Road Projects, Capital Improvement Projects, Special Projects and Developments and Departmental Reports. **NO ACTION MAY BE TAKEN ON THESE ITEMS.**

10. ADJOURN

**Posted: Friday September 2, 2022
City Hall Bulletin Board
By 4:45 P.M.**

Amanda Hill, City Manager

This meeting will be conducted pursuant to the Texas Government Code Section 551.001 et seq. At any time during the meeting, the Council reserves the right to adjourn into executive session on any of the above-posted agenda items in accordance with the sections 551.071 [litigation and certain consultation with attorney], 551.072 [acquisition of interest of real property] 551.073 [contract for gift to City], 551.074 [certain personnel deliberations] or 551.076 [deployment /implementation of security personnel or devices]. A quorum of the governmental body will be physically present at the location noticed above. Pursuant to Tex. Gov't Code 551.127, one or more members of the governing body may appear via videoconference call. The City of Rusk is committed to compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act. Reasonable modifications and equal access to communications will be provided upon request.

Please call the City Secretary at 903-683-2213 for information.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Mayor & City Council

FROM: Amanda Hill, City Manager

SUBJECT: September 8, 2022 Council Meeting Agenda Items

DATE: September 6, 2022

There are seven action items on this agenda, only one of which should be lengthy. There are no public hearings or executive session this month.

- A. The first action item is the ordinance adopting the tax rate for Fiscal Year 2023. The proposed rate is .36880. This is just below the voter approval rate of .36885 and above the no new revenue rate of .35527. The Fiscal Year 2022 rate was .42375.
- B. This is the ordinance to adopt the Fiscal Year 2023 budget. I have received no feedback for citizens as of this writing.
- C. This is the approval of the Fiscal Year 2023 budget for the EDC. The board has approved this budget.
- D. As I mentioned last month, the redistricting assessment found us to be way out of balance. Bob Heath from Bickerstaff Heath Delgado Acosta LLP will join us via zoom to explain what they found, what it all means and what the next steps will be.
- E. Chief Pippins is asking for permission to apply for a grant to purchase bullet resistant shields for the officers. The grant is 100% funded by the State, so there is no matching on our part. However, it is a refunding grant, so we will purchase the shields, then be reimbursed.
- F. Library Director Camplain is asking for permission to accept a \$5,000 grant from the Tocker Foundation to purchase Spanish books.
- G. I will have a handful of budget amendments to tidy up the books as the year end approaches. Though not inclusive, these will include moving the money budgeted for the food and skate parks to a line item for Champman Building renovation; creating a budget line for the 2022 bond refi interest payment; and moving the EDC salary to a consulting line. I am also asking for a budget amendment to purchase a new backhoe. The money will come from surplus in various departments, nearly half of which will be the interest saved in the bond refi. We have spent quite a bit of money on repairs of our old machine. I believe purchasing the new machine with warranty is a good move.

Analysis of Financial Data

I am not providing financial data this month. Getting the financials put together in time for packets is a challenge every month, but the timing of the holiday weekend this month, made it totally unfeasible. I believe the constant mistakes in the packet are due to the last-minute rushing to put them together. I would like to take this opportunity to change our process. The August financials will be provided in the October packet, and will run one month behind moving forward. This will allow for sufficient time to put packets together and have them reviewed in the future.

There is just one more month in the fiscal year. We have stopped purchasing so invoices can be paid before September to the largest extent possible. We have some revenue shortages to deal with, but we have curbed spending appropriately and should come out ok in the end.

CITY OF RUSK
Special City Council Meeting Minutes
Thursday, August 25, 2022

CALL MEETING TO ORDER

The Rusk City Council met in special session on August 25, 2022, at the City Council Chambers, Rusk Civic Center 555 Euclid Street, Rusk, Texas. Mayor Middlebrooks called the meeting to order at 5:32 P.M.

Present: Mayor Ben Middlebrooks
Council Member Kendall Shoemaker, Council Place 1
Council Member Zac McNew, Council Place 3
Council Member Martha Neely, Council Place 4

Absent: Mayor Pro Tem Walter Session, Council Place 2
Council Member Frances Long, Council Place 5

Staff present Amanda Hill, Bob Goldsberry, and Cinda Etheridge.

1. **CALL TO ORDER.**
2. Discuss and consider Fiscal Year 2023 Property Tax Rate.

Motion: Council Member Martha Neely moved to approve the Fiscal year 2023 Property Tax rate at .36880.
Kendall Shoemaker seconded motion.

Roll call vote:	Council Member Kendall Shoemaker, Council Place 1	Yes
	Council Member Zac McNew, Council Place 3	Yes
	Council Member Martha Neely, Council Place 4	Yes

Absent: Mayor Pro Tem Walter Session, Council Place 2
Council Member Frances Long, Council Place 5

Motion passed unanimously.

3. **ADJOURN**

Being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 5:34 p.m.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 8th day of September 2022.

Ben Middlebrooks, Mayor

ATTEST:

Cinda Etheridge, City Secretary

ORDINANCE NO. 2022-

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF RUSK LEVYING AD VALOREM TAXES FOR THE USE AND SUPPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE 2022-2023 FISCAL YEAR; PROVIDING FOR REVENUES FOR THE PAYMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES; PROVIDING WHEN TAXES SHALL BECOME DUE AND WHEN SAME SHALL BECOME DELINQUENT IF NOT PAID; AND, PROVIDING FOR A DISCOUNT OF EARLY PAYMENT

WHEREAS, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State of Texas, the City Council has conducted a public hearing for the purpose of establishing the Tax Rate for the City of Rusk, Texas; and,

WHEREAS, the City Council has by ordinance adopted the budget for the 2022-2023 fiscal year: and,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RUSK, TEXAS;

SECTION 1. That there be and is hereby levied for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2022 and ending September 30, 2023, for the use and support of the municipal government of the City of Rusk, Texas on October 1, 2022 and not exempt by the constitution of the State of Texas and valid State laws, a tax of **\$0.36880 cents** per one hundred (\$100.00) dollars valuation of property, **(\$0.35322)** for maintenance and operations and **(\$0.01558)** for interest and sinking fund, total of **(\$0.36880)** said tax being so levied and apportioned to the specific purposes here set forth:

SECTION 2. That the Ad Valorem Tax herein levied shall become due and payable on the 1st day of October 2022, and may be paid up to and including the 31st day of January 2023 without penalty, but if not so paid such taxes shall become delinquent the following day, February 1, 2023, and the month of February, 6 percent; if paid during the month of March, 7 percent; if paid during the month of April, 8 percent; if paid during the month of May, 9 percent; if paid during the month of June, 10 percent; and on and after the first day of July, 12 percent. Interest on unpaid taxes shall accrue at 1 percent per month beginning February 1, 2023, continue until paid.

SECTION 3. That there shall be a discount provided for the early payment of the Ad Valorem Tax if paid on or before December 31, 2023, to wit: if paid during the month of October, 3 percent; if during the month of November, 2 percent and if paid during the month of December, 1 percent.

SECTION 4. All taxes shall become a lien upon the property against which assessed, and the Cherokee County Chief Appraiser and Collector for the City of Rusk is hereby authorized and

empowered to enforce the collection of such taxes according to the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas and ordinances of the City of Rusk shall, by virtue of the tax rolls, fix and establish a lien by levying upon such property whether real or personal, for payment of said taxes, penalty and interest, and, the interest and penalty collected from such delinquent taxes shall be apportioned to the general fund of the City of Rusk.

SECTION 5. Should any part of this Ordinance be declared invalid, for any reason, that invalidity shall not affect the remainder of this Ordinance, and which remainder shall remain in full force and affect.

SECTION 6. That this Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED, this the 8th day of September, 2022, at a Regular Meeting of the City Council of the City of Rusk, Texas there being a Quorum present, __ yeas and __ nays, and approved by the mayor on the date above set.

Approved:

Ben Middlebrooks, Mayor

Attest:

Cinda Etheridge
City Secretary

**AN ORDINANCE MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE
SUPPORT OF THE CITY OF RUSK FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 2022, AND ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 2023; ADOPTING THE ANNUAL BUDGET
OF THE CITY OF RUSK, TEXAS FOR THE 2022-2023 FISCAL YEAR**

WHEREAS the budget for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2022, and ending September 30, 2023, was duly presented to the City Council by the City Manager and a public hearing was ordered by the City Council and a public notice of said hearing was held according to said notice.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RUSK, TEXAS:

SECTION 1. That the proposed budget of the revenues of the City of Rusk and the expenses of conducting the affairs thereof, providing a complete financial plan for the period beginning October 1, 2022 and ending September 30, 2023, as submitted to the City Council by the City Manager of said City, be adopted and approved as the budget of all of the current expenses as well as the fixed charges against said City for the period beginning October 1, 2022 and ending September 30, 2023.

SECTION 2. That the sum of \$10,237,208 is appropriated for the payment of operating expenses:

General Fund

Non-Departmental	\$	350,600
Council and CS		216,847
City Manager		208,856
Police		1,136,612
Municipal Court		103,436
Fire Department		358,422
Community Development		177,733
Public Works		1,204,030
Library		117,939
Parks & Recreation		41,000
REDC		101,008
TOTAL GENERAL FUND BUDGET	\$	4,016,483

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED, this the 8th day of September 2022, at a Regular Meeting of the City Council of the City of Rusk, there being a Quorum present, by _ yeas
And _ nays and approved by the Mayor on the date above set.

APPROVED:

Ben Middlebrooks, Mayor

Attest:

Cinda Etheridge
City Secretary

REDCO							
Account	Description	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2021-2022	2021-2022	2022-2023
		Actual	Actual	Amended	YTD Actual		Proposed
		Revenue	Revenue	Budget	9/2/2022	Projected	Budget
09-42404	Sales Tax Revenue	\$ 274,513	\$ 320,053	\$ 216,000	\$ 324,871	\$ 350,000	\$ 325,000
09-46470	Interest Income	\$ 6,537	\$ 1,894	\$ 1,200	\$ 3,223	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,500
09-	Donations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,000
	Total	\$ 281,049	\$ 321,947	\$ 217,200	\$ 328,094	\$ 353,500	\$ 363,500
Account	Description	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2021-2022	2021-2022	2022-2023
		Actual	Actual	Amended			Proposed
		Expense	Expense	Budget	YTD Actual	Projected	Budget
09-51300-5	Advertising	\$ 1,569	\$ 931	\$ 2,500	\$ 800	\$ 800	\$ 2,500
09-51315-5	Façade Improvement	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,000	\$ -	\$ 25,000	\$ 30,000
09-51330-5	TEDC Dues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 500	\$ -	\$ 500	\$ 500
09-51335-5	City of Rusk	\$ 70,417	\$ 65,000	\$ 68,000	\$ 767	\$ 2,800	\$ 101,000
09-51810-5	Travel/Training	\$ 175	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 572	\$ -	\$ 5,000
09-53518-5	Additional Flood Damage	\$ 9,250	\$ 11,356	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ -
09-53519-5	City of Rusk Culvert	\$ 29,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Chapman Office Remodel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150,000
09-53520-5	Pending Projects	\$ -	\$ 210,255	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
09-53550-5	Local Disaster Relief	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000
09-54360-5	Prof Fees - Accounting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,500
09-54364-5	Prof Fees - Legal	\$ 350	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,500
09-54370-5	Planning Consultation	\$ 33,726	\$ 1,600	\$ -	\$ 46,500	\$ 46,500	\$ -
09-54371-5	Sales Tax Tracker	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
	Total	\$ 144,987	\$ 289,142	\$ 416,500	\$ 351,640	\$ 378,600	\$ 307,000



August 23, 2022

Mayor Ben Middlebrooks and City Council Members
City of Rusk
205 S. Main Street
Rusk, TX 75785

Re: *Initial Assessment considering 2020 Census data*

Dear Mayor Middlebrooks and City Council Members:

This is the Initial Assessment letter for the City of Rusk. Our review of the recently released 2020 Census population and demographic data for the City shows that the City's councilmember districts are sufficiently out of population balance that you should redistrict. We are prepared to meet with the City at your convenience to review the Initial Assessment and to advise the City on how to proceed to redistrict the districts to bring them into population balance for use in the future election cycles. If the City Council desires it, we are prepared to meet with the Council at a time mutually agreeable to discuss the Initial Assessment and the redistricting process.

This letter presents a brief overview of basic redistricting principles to assist you in preparing for our presentation on the Initial Assessment. We also set out in the attachments (Attachment H) suggested posting language for the meeting at which the Initial Assessment will be presented. Note that this posting language includes agenda items for the adoption of redistricting criteria and guidelines. These are matters that should be addressed early in the redistricting process to enable us to proceed efficiently. We will be working with you to develop the appropriate language for your adoption of redistricting criteria and guidelines.

In redistricting the councilmember districts, the City will need to be aware of the legal standards that apply. We will review these principles in detail with the City Council at the presentation on the Initial Assessment. There are three basic legal principles that govern the redistricting process: (i) the "one person-one vote" (equal population) principle; (ii) the non-discrimination standard of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act; and (iii) the *Shaw v. Reno* limitations on the use of race as a factor in redistricting. These principles are discussed in detail in the attachments to this letter.

The process we have outlined for the redistricting process and the policies and procedures that we are recommending the Council adopt will ensure that the City adheres to these important legal principles and that the rights of protected minority voters in the political subdivision are accorded due weight and consideration.

The "One Person – One Vote" Requirement: Why You Should Redistrict

The "one person-one vote" requirement of the United States Constitution requires that members of an elected body be chosen from districts of substantially equal population and applies

to city councils. Exact equality of population is not required, but a “total maximum deviation” of no more than ten percent in total population between the most populated and the least populated city councilmember districts based on the most recent census should be achieved. This maximum deviation of ten percent constitutes a rebuttable presumption of compliance with the one person-one vote requirement. If a City’s councilmember districts do not fall within the ten percent maximum deviation, the entity is at substantial risk of being sued for violation of one person-one vote standards.

The population and demographics of all the current director precincts are presented in Attachment A. The tables show that the total population of the City on April 1, 2020, was 3,665 persons. The ideal district should now contain 733 persons (total population / 5 single-member precincts).

Councilmember District 3 has the largest population, which is approximately 87.4 percent above the size of the ideal district (about 641 people). Councilmember District 2 has the smallest population, which is approximately 65.6 percent below the size of the ideal district (about 481 people). The total maximum deviation between the five existing councilmember districts for the City, therefore, is 153 % percent. This total maximum deviation exceeds the standard of ten percent that generally has been recognized by the courts as the maximum permissible deviation. Accordingly, the City should redistrict to bring its councilmember districts within the ten percent range permitted by law.

Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act: Avoiding discrimination claims

Section 2 of the federal Voting Rights Act prohibits any voting standard, practice, or procedure – including new redistricting plans – that have the effect of discriminating against a protected minority group. The principles of Section 2’s nondiscrimination mandate are discussed in Attachment C.

The data in the Population Tables in Attachment A as well as the data in the maps in Attachment B, which show the geographic distribution of the primary minority groups in the Authority, will also be important in assessing the potential for Voting Rights Act Section 2 liability. (See Attachment C for a discussion of Section 2.)

Shaw v Reno: Additional equal protection considerations

As noted above, in order to comply with Section 2, the City must consider race when drawing councilmember districts. The 1993 Supreme Court case *Shaw v. Reno*, however, limits how and when race can be a factor in the districting decisions. Thus, local governments must walk a legal tightrope, where the competing legal standards must all be met. The *Shaw v. Reno* standard requires that there be a showing that (1) the race-based factors were used in furtherance of a “compelling state interest” and (2) their application be “narrowly tailored,” that is, they must be used only to the minimum extent necessary to accomplish the compelling state interest. (*Shaw v. Reno* is discussed in Attachment C.) We will guide the Authority through proper application of this principle.

Adoption of redistricting criteria and public participation guidelines

At the presentation of the Initial Assessment we will recommend certain “traditional” redistricting criteria that the City may require all redistricting plans to follow. These criteria track the legal principles that the courts and the Department of Justice have found to be appropriate elements in sound redistricting plans. We will also recommend certain public participation guidelines that the City may wish to adopt to ensure fair and adequate public participation in the redistricting process, and that any comments or proposed plans submitted by members of the public are written, clear, and complete, and the submitter provide the City of Rusk with contact information.

We hope this Initial Assessment discussion is helpful to the you and that it will guide the City as it executes the redistricting process. We look forward to meeting with the City to review this Initial Assessment and to answer any questions you may have concerning any aspect of that process. Please feel free to call me in the interim as we prepare for the presentation and let me know if there is any additional information you may require.

Sincerely,



Robert Heath

Encl.

ATTACHMENT A
INITIAL ASSESSMENT POPULATION TABLES

Demographics Report - Summary 2020 Census Total Population

Plan Last Edited on: 8/12/2022 12:09:12 PM

District	Persons	Ideal Size	Deviation	Hispanic % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic White % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Black % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Asian % of Total Population	Non-Hispanic Other % of Total Population
1	489	733	-33.3%	11.66%	72.19%	8.59%	0.61%	6.95%
2	252	733	-65.6%	11.11%	20.24%	63.10%	0.40%	5.16%
3	1,374	733	87.4%	10.33%	65.50%	20.67%	0.66%	2.98%
4	642	733	-12.4%	14.33%	64.33%	15.89%	0.00%	5.76%
5	908	733	23.9%	11.12%	70.70%	11.01%	1.43%	5.51%
TOTAL:	3,665			11.46%	64.37%	18.74%	0.71%	4.77%

Ideal Size: 3665 / 5 = 733

Total Population: 3,665

Overall Deviation: 153%

Some percentages may be subject to rounding errors.

1,399 persons in correctional facilities excluded

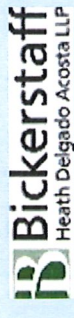
Demographics Report - Summary 2020 Census Voting Age Population

Plan Last Edited on: 8/12/2022 12:09:12 PM

District	Total VAP*		Hispanic % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Anglo % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Black % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Asian % of Total VAP	Non-Hispanic Other % of Total VAP
1	355		10.70%	77.18%	7.04%	0.85%	4.23%
2	190		8.42%	21.58%	65.26%	0.53%	3.68%
3	1,052		9.51%	66.35%	20.91%	0.86%	2.47%
4	504		12.90%	67.06%	16.47%	0.00%	3.97%
5	632		8.23%	75.79%	9.97%	1.90%	4.11%
	2,733		9.92%	66.96%	18.84%	0.91%	3.44%

* VAP - Voting Age Population

Some percentages may be subject to rounding errors.



City of Rusk: Council Districts - Initial Assessment
Demographics Report - Detailed 2020 Census Total Population

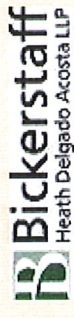
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District	Persons	Ideal Size	Deviation	Hispanic	Hispanic % of Total Population	ANGLO	Non-Hispanic Anglo % of Total Population	Black	Black % of Total Population	Asian	Asian % of Total Population	AM Indian Native	IND / NAT % TOT Pop.	Haw Pac. Isl.	HAW/ PAC % of Total Pop.	Other	Two or More Races	Two or More Races % Tot Pop	
1	489	733	-33.3%	57	11.66%	353	72.19%	42	8.59%	3	0.61%	1	0.20%	3	0.61%	2	0.41%	28	5.73%
2	252	733	-65.6%	28	11.11%	51	20.24%	159	63.10%	1	0.40%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	13	5.16%
3	1,374	733	87.4%	142	10.33%	900	65.50%	284	20.67%	9	0.66%	5	0.36%	0	0.00%	2	0.15%	34	2.47%
4	642	733	-12.4%	92	14.33%	413	64.33%	102	15.89%	0	0.00%	1	0.16%	2	0.31%	5	0.78%	29	4.52%
5	908	733	23.9%	101	11.12%	642	70.70%	100	11.01%	13	1.43%	5	0.55%	0	0.00%	10	1.10%	35	3.85%
TOTAL:	3,665			420	11.46%	2,359	64.37%	687	18.74%	26	0.71%	12	0.33%	5	0.14%	19	0.52%	139	3.79%

Ideal Size: 3665 / 5 = 733
Total Population: 3,665
Overall Deviation: 153%

Some percentages may be subject to rounding errors.

1,399 persons in correctional facilities excluded



**City of Rusk: Council Districts - Initial Assessment
Demographics Report - Detailed 2020 Census Voting Age Population**

Plan Last Edited on: 8/12/2022 12:09:12 PM

District	Total VAP	Hispanic VAP	% Hispanic VAP	Anglo VAP	% Anglo VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Asian VAP	% Asian VAP	AM IND NATIVE VAP	% AM IND NATIVE VAP	HAW/PAC VAP	% HAW/PAC VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Two or More Races VAP	% Two or more VAP
1	355	38	10.70%	274	77.18%	25	7.04%	3	0.85%	1	0.28%	0	0.00%	2	0.56%	12	3.38%
2	190	16	8.42%	41	21.58%	124	65.26%	1	0.53%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	7	3.68%
3	1,052	100	9.51%	698	66.35%	220	20.91%	9	0.86%	5	0.48%	0	0.00%	2	0.19%	19	1.81%
4	504	65	12.90%	338	67.06%	83	16.47%	0	0.00%	1	0.20%	2	0.40%	3	0.60%	14	2.78%
5	632	52	8.23%	479	75.79%	63	9.97%	12	1.90%	5	0.79%	0	0.00%	2	0.32%	19	3.01%
TOTALS:	2,733	271	9.92%	1,830	66.96%	515	18.84%	25	0.91%	12	0.44%	2	0.07%	9	0.33%	71	2.60%

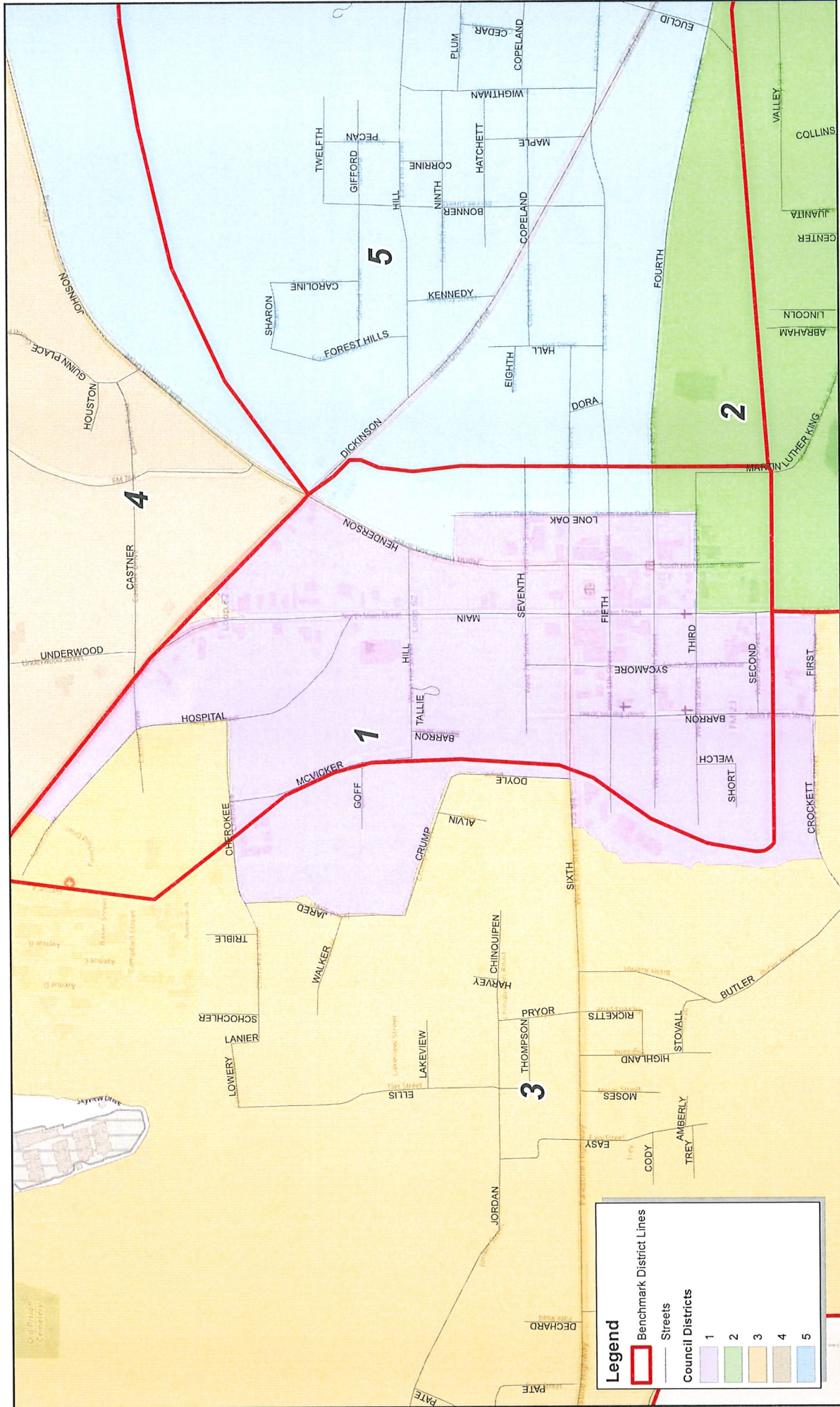
* VAP - Voting Age Population

Some percentages may be subject to rounding errors.



ATTACHMENT B

MAPS



© 2022 Bickerstaff Heath Delgado Acosta LLP
 Data Source: Roads, Water and other
 features obtained from the 2020
 Tiger/line files, U.S. Census Bureau

Rusk City Council Districts Initial Assessment District 1



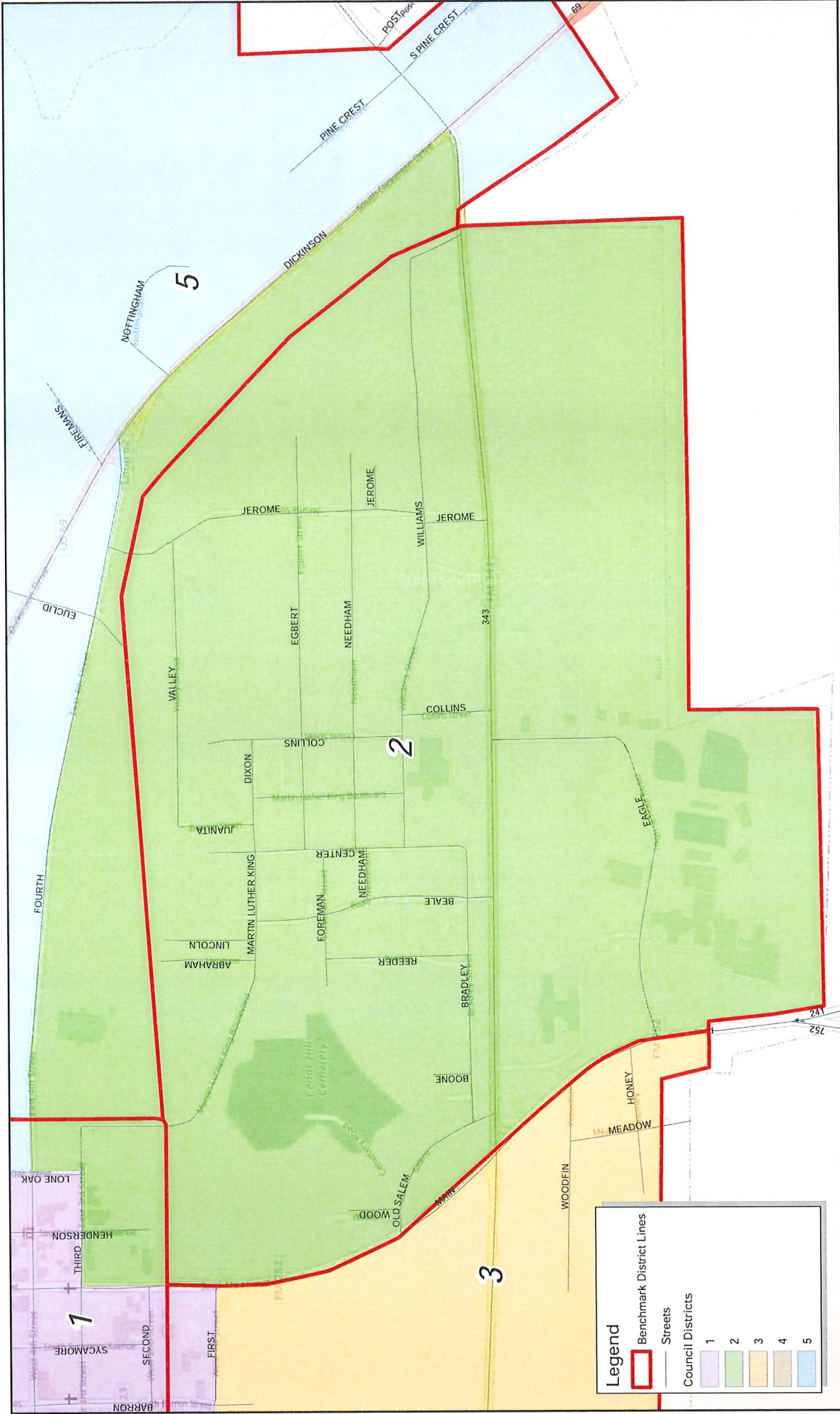
Created: 8/12/2022
 Benchmark Districts do not match Census Geography

Legend

- Benchmark District Lines
- Streets

Council Districts

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



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 Data Source: Roads, Water and other features obtained from the 2020 Tiger/line files, U.S. Census Bureau

Rusk City Council Districts Initial Assessment District 2

Legend

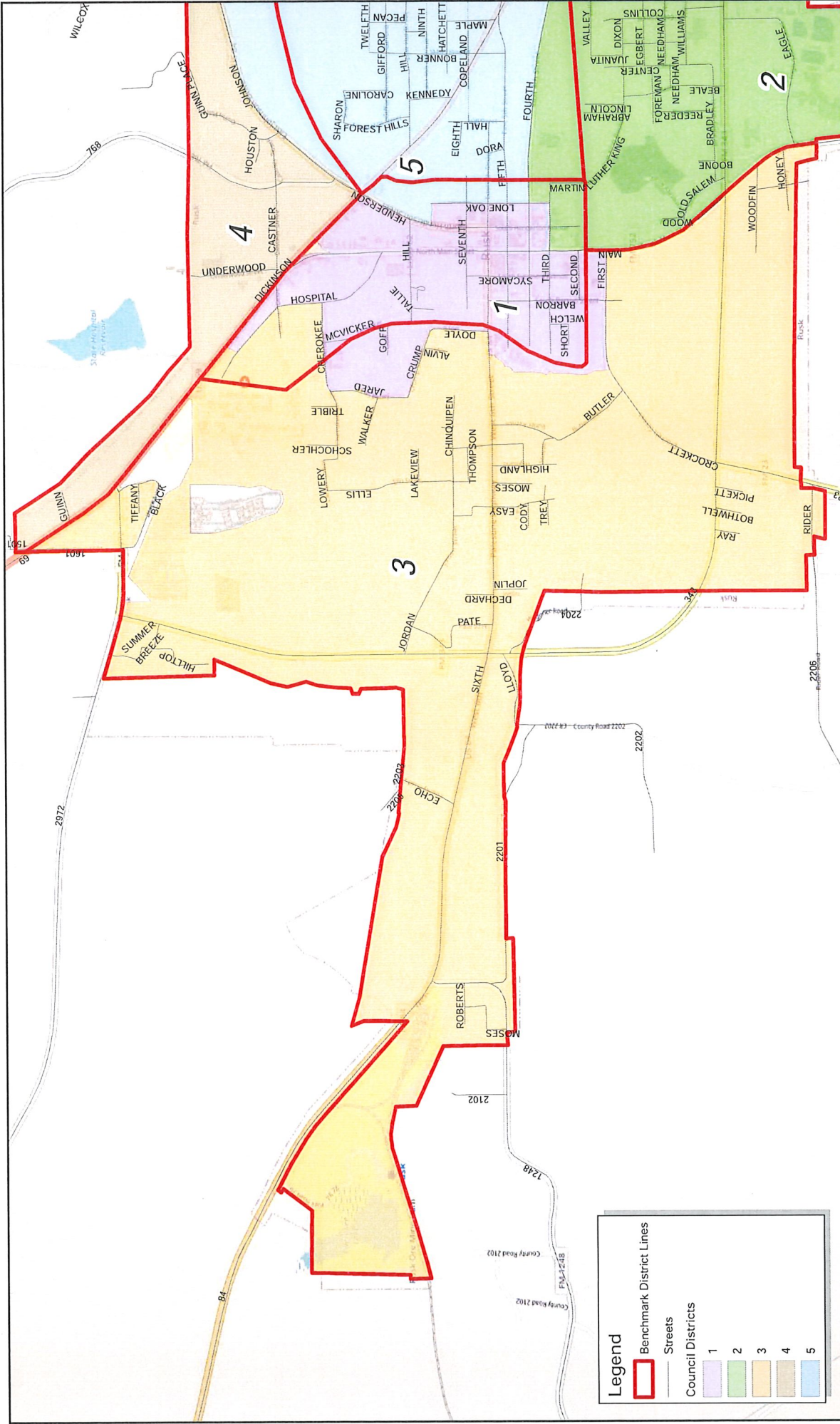
- Benchmark District Lines
- Streets

Council Districts

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

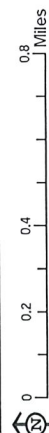
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Created: 8/12/2022
 Benchmark Districts do not match Census Geography

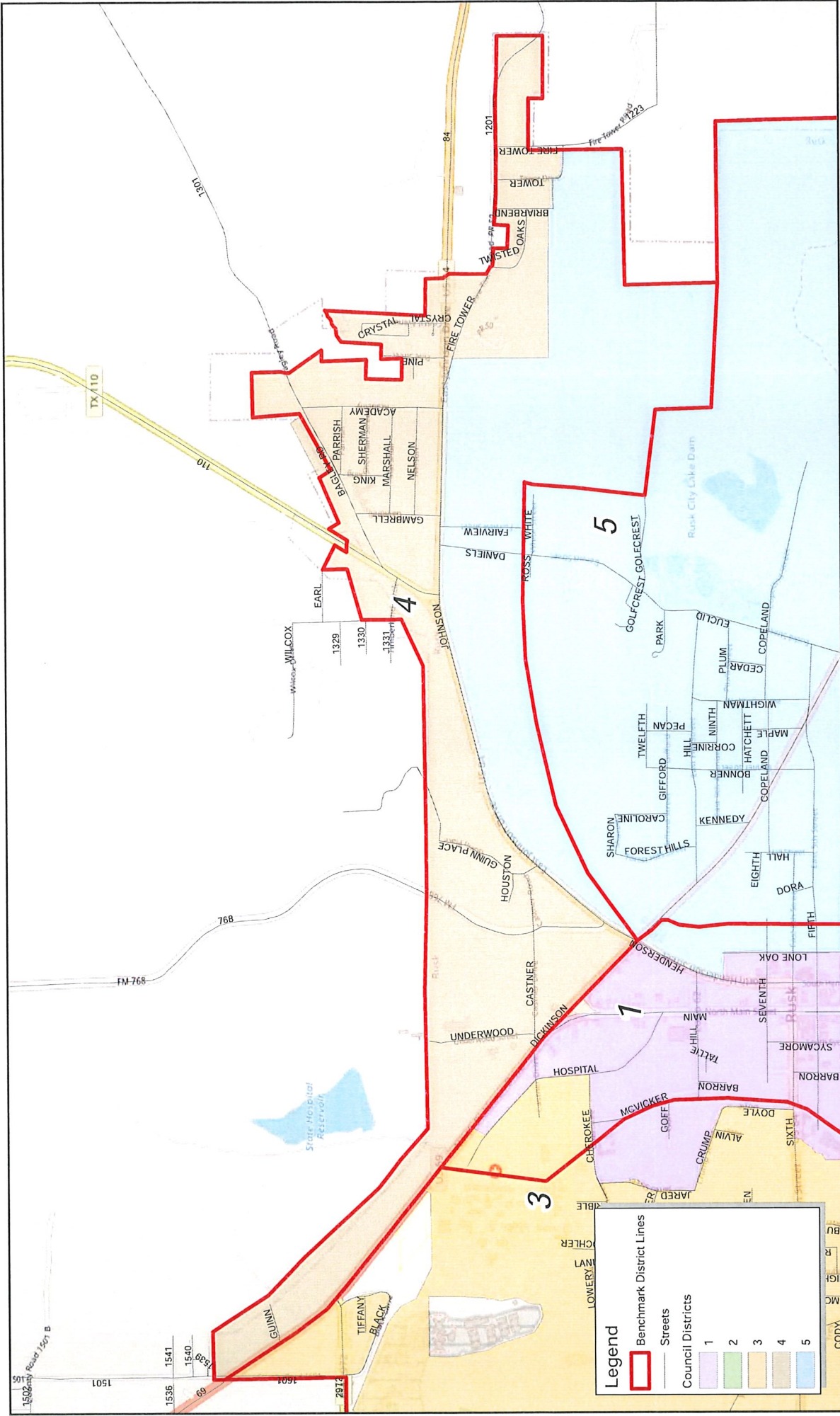


Rusk City Council Districts Initial Assessment District 3

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Data Source: Roads, Water and other features obtained from the 2020 Tiger/line files, U.S. Census Bureau



Created: 8/12/2022
Benchmark Districts do not match Census Geography

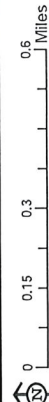


Legend

- Benchmark District Lines
- Streets

Council Districts

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



Rusk City Council Districts Initial Assessment

District 4

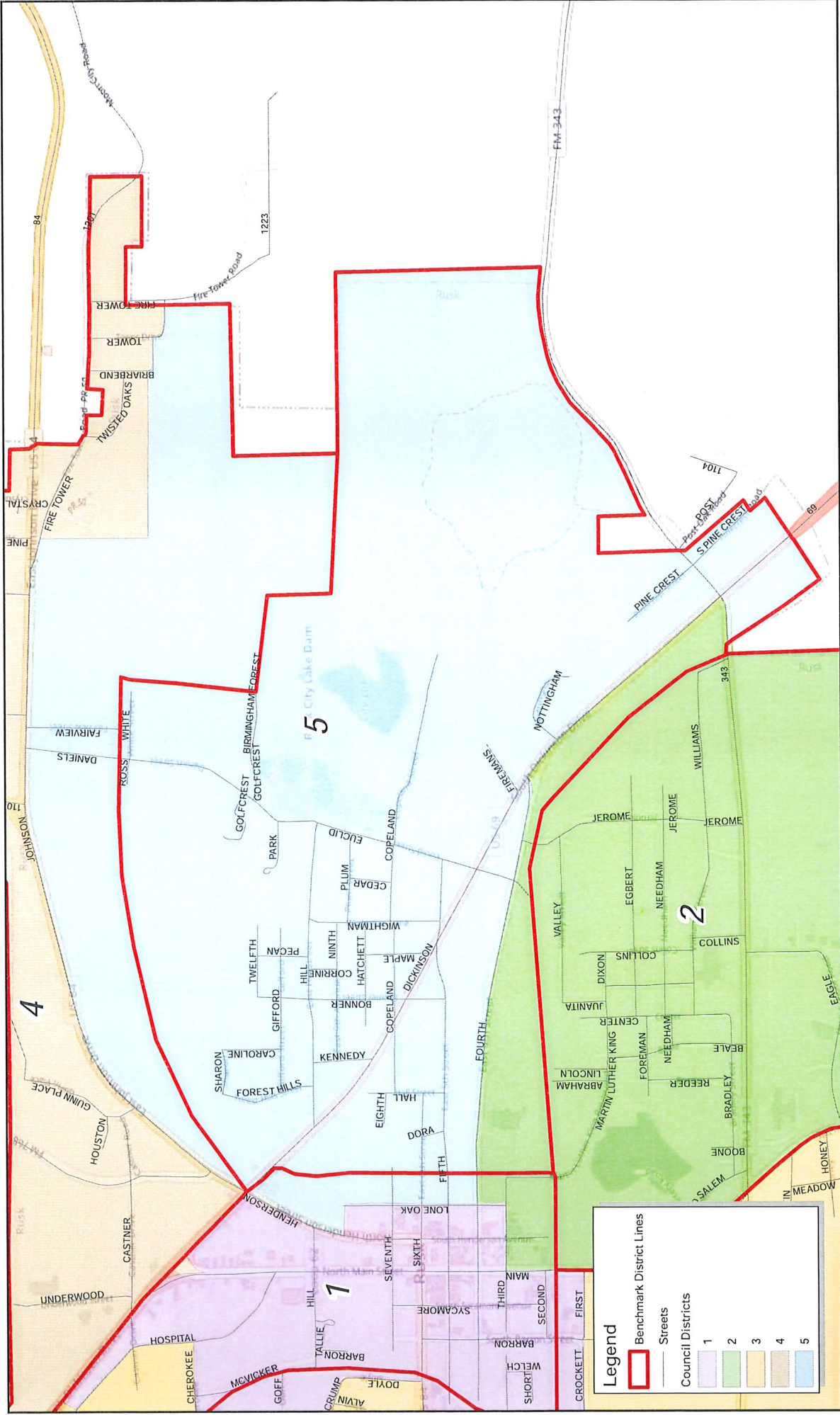
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Created: 8/12/2022
 Benchmark Districts do not match Census Geography



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 features obtained from the 2020
 Tiger/line files, U.S. Census Bureau



Rusk City Council Districts Initial Assessment District 5

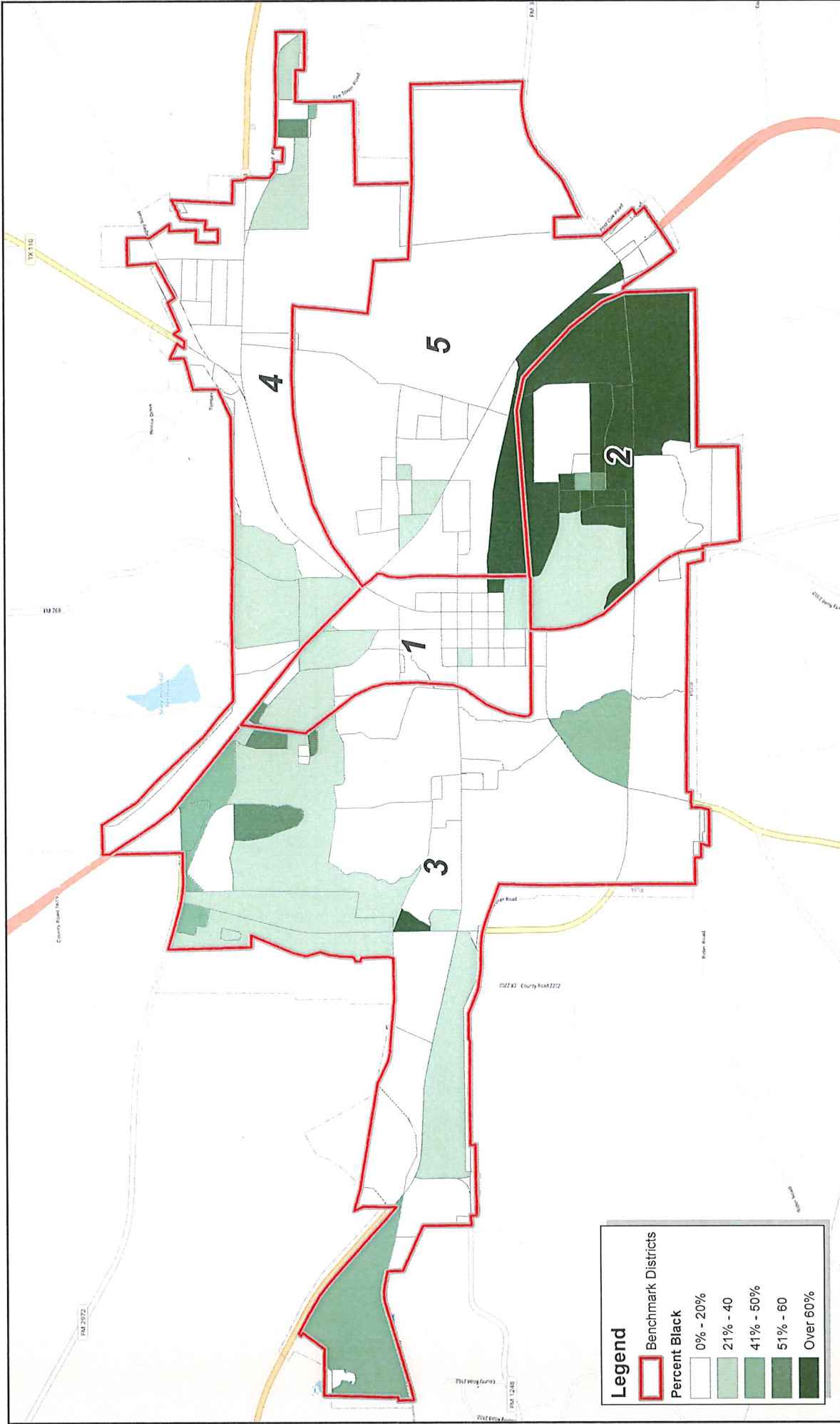
Legend

- Benchmark District Lines
- Streets
- Council Districts

1
2
3
4
5



Created: 8/12/2022
 Benchmark Districts do not match Census Geography



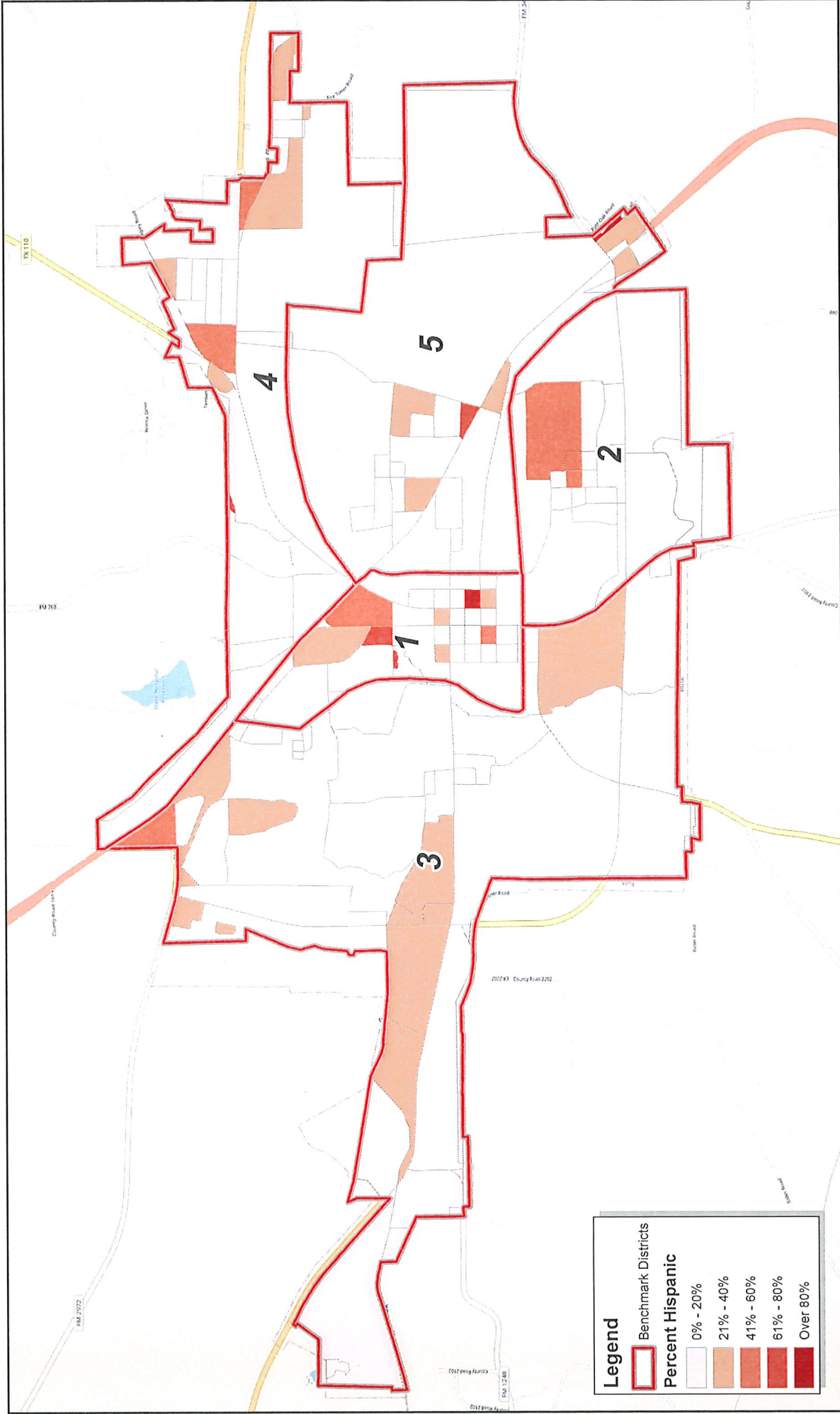
Rusk City Council Districts - 2022 Initial Assessment Percent Black by 2020 Census Block

Created: 8/12/2022
Differences between the Benchmark Boundary and the 2021 Census Geography.



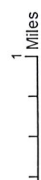
Legend

- Benchmark Districts
- Percent Black**
- 0% - 20%
- 21% - 40%
- 41% - 50%
- 51% - 60%
- Over 60%

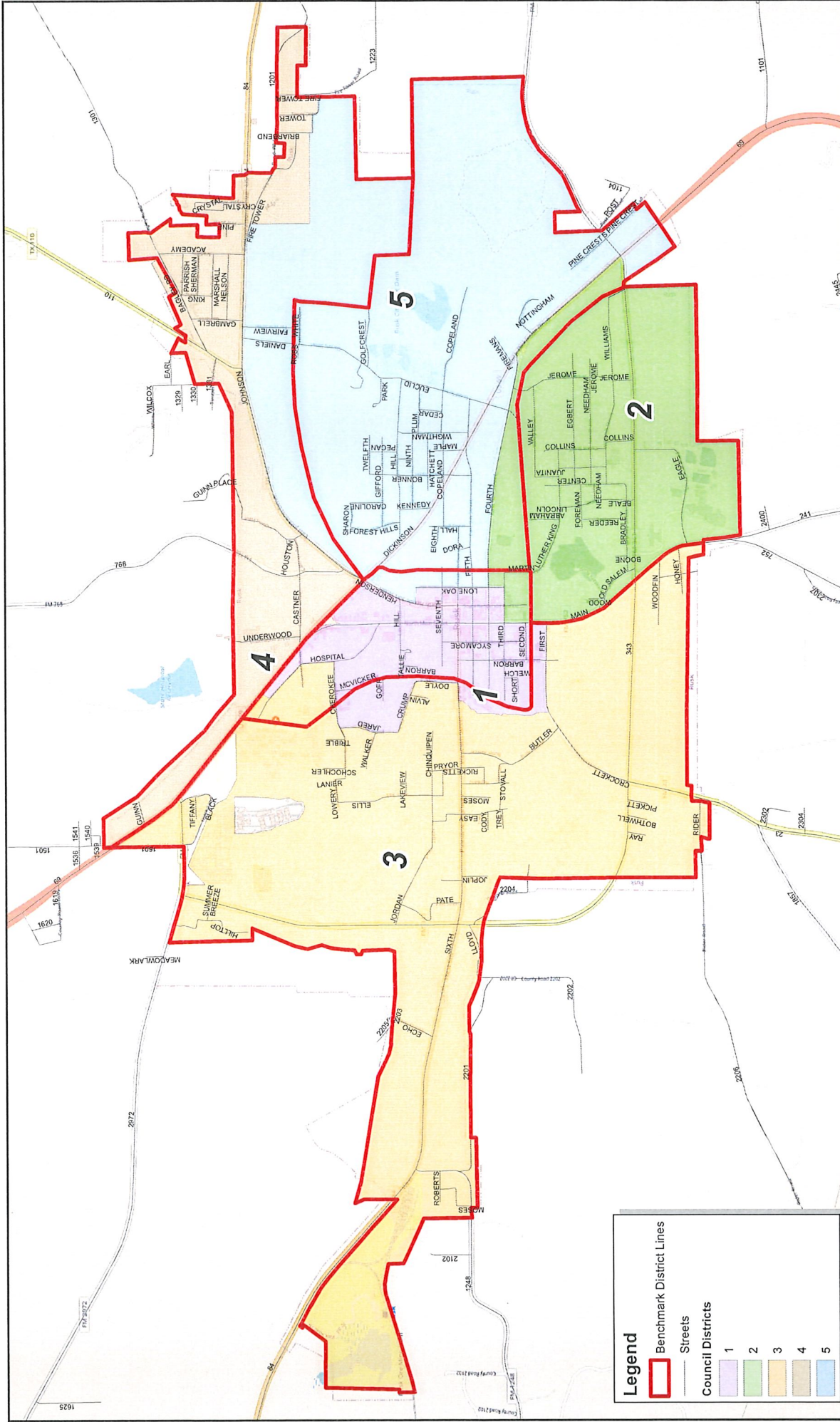


Rusk City Council Districts - 2022 Initial Assessment Percent Hispanic by 2020 Census Block

Created: 8/12/2022
Differences between the Benchmark Boundary and the 2021 Census Geography.



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Data Source: Roads, Water and other features obtained from the 2020 Tiger/line files, U.S. Census Bureau



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 features obtained from the 2020
 Tigerline files, U.S. Census Bureau

Rusk City Council Districts Initial Assessment

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Created: 8/12/2022
 Benchmark Districts do not match Census Geography

ATTACHMENT C

LEGAL PRINCIPLES

LEGAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE REDISTRICTING PROCESS

There are three basic legal principles that govern the redistricting process: (i) the “one person-one vote” (equal population) principle; (ii) the non-discrimination standard of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act; and (iii) the *Shaw v. Reno* limitations on the use of race as a factor in redistricting. In addition, although it will not apply to the 2021 redistricting, Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, which applied a “retrogression” standard to minority group populations in specific districts, may be helpful as a tool to analyze potential Section 2 issues regarding a proposed new plan.

The terminology of redistricting is very specialized and includes terms that may not be familiar, so we have included as Attachment D to this Initial Assessment letter a brief glossary of many of the commonly-used redistricting terms.

The “One Person – One Vote” Requirement: Why You Redistrict

The “one person-one vote” requirement of the United States Constitution requires that members of an elected body be drawn from districts of substantially equal population. This requirement applies to the single-member districts of “legislative” bodies such as commissioners courts and other entities with single-member districts such as school boards or city councils.

Exact equality of population is not required for local political subdivisions. However, they should strive to create districts that have a total population deviation of no more than 10 percent between their most populated district and the least populated district. This 10 percent deviation is usually referred to as the “total maximum deviation.” It is measured against the “ideal” or target population for the governmental entity based on the most recent census. The 10 percent standard is a rebuttable presumption of compliance with the one person-one vote requirement.

A governing body is therefore required to determine whether the populations of its single-member districts (including school board trustee districts) are within this 10 percent balance based on 2020 Census population data. If the population deviation among the districts exceeds the permissible 10 percent total maximum deviation, the entity must redistrict, that is, redraw the boundaries of the individual districts so that the total populations of all the new districts are within the permissible 10 percent limit. A hypothetical example of how deviation is calculated is given in Attachment E.

Generally, redistricting will use the Census Bureau’s recently released population data for the 2020 Census in drawing new redistricting plans – the so-called “PL 94-171” data. In any legal challenge to a new plan, it is this data that likely would be applied. Although several types of population data are provided in the PL 94-171 files, redistricting typically is based upon total population.

Official Census data should be used unless the governmental entity can show that better data exists. The court cases that have dealt with the question have made it clear that the showing

required to justify use of data other than Census data is a very high one – impossibly high at a time so close to the release of new Census data. As a practical matter, therefore, we recommend that entities use the 2020 Census data in their redistricting processes. We have based the Initial Assessment on PL 94-171 total population data; the relevant data are summarized in Attachment A.

In the redistricting process, each governmental entity will use a broad spectrum of demographic and administrative information to accomplish the rebalancing of population required by the one person-one vote principle. The charts provided with this report not only show the total population of the entity but also give breakdowns of population by various racial and ethnic categories for the entity as a whole and for each single-member district.

Census geography

These single-member population data are themselves derived from population data based on smaller geographical units. The Census Bureau divides geography into much smaller units called “census blocks.” In urban areas, these correspond roughly to city blocks. In more rural areas, census blocks may be quite large. Census blocks are also aggregated into larger sets called “voting tabulation districts” or “VTDs,” which often correspond to county election precincts.

For reasons concerning reducing the potential for *Shaw v. Reno*-type liability, discussed below, we recommend using VTDs as the redistricting building blocks where and to the extent feasible. In many counties this may not be feasible.

Census racial and ethnic categories

For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau recognized over 100 combinations of racial and ethnic categories and collected and reported data based on all of them. Many of these categories include very few persons, however, and will not therefore have a significant impact on the redistricting process. The charts that accompany this report include only eight racial and ethnic categories that were consolidated from the larger set. The entire population of the entity is represented in these charts. These eight categories are the ones most likely to be important in the redistricting process.

The 2020 Census listed 6 racial categories. Individuals were able to choose a single race or any combination of races that might apply. Additionally, the Census asks persons to designate whether they are or are not Hispanic. When the Hispanic status response is overlaid on the different possible racial responses, there are over 100 possible different combinations. The Census tabulates each one separately.

If this information is to be usable, it must be combined into a smaller number of categories (of course, having the same overall population total). For purposes of analyzing Voting Rights Act Section 2 issues, discussed below, DOJ indicated in a guidance document issued on September 1, 2021, that it would use the following rules for determining Hispanic and race population numbers from the 2020 Census data:

- persons who selected “Hispanic” are categorized as Hispanic, no matter what race or races they have designated; all others will be classified as non-Hispanic of one or more races; *e.g.*, Hispanic-White and Hispanic-African-American are both classified as Hispanic;
- persons who did not select “Hispanic” and who designated a single race will be classified as members of that race; *e.g.*, White, African-American, Asian, etc.;
- persons who did not select “Hispanic” and who designated themselves as belonging to a single minority race and as White will be classified as members of the minority race; *e.g.*, Asian+White will be classified as Asian; and
- persons who did not select “Hispanic” and who designated themselves as belonging to more than one minority race will be classified as “other multiple race;” *e.g.*, White+Asian+Hawaiian or African-American+Asian. This category is expected to be small.

We will also consider data called “voting age population” (or “VAP”) data. It is similarly classified in eight racial and ethnic categories. This information is provided for the limited purpose of addressing some of the specific legal inquiries under the Voting Rights Act that are discussed below. Voting age population is the Census Bureau’s count of persons who identified themselves as being eighteen years of age or older at the time the census was taken (*i.e.*, as of April 1, 2020).

In addition to this population and demographic data, the entity will have access to additional information that may bear on the redistricting process, such as county road miles, facility locations, registered voter information, incumbent residence addresses, etc.

Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act – No Discrimination Against Minority Groups

Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, 52 U.S.C. §10301, forbids a voting standard, practice, or procedure from having the effect of reducing the opportunity of members of a covered minority to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice. In practical terms, this non-discrimination provision prohibits districting practices that, among other things, result in “packing” minorities into a single district in an effort to limit their voting strength. Similarly, “fracturing” or “cracking” minority populations into small groups in a number of districts, so that their overall voting strength is diminished, can be discrimination under Section 2. There is no magic number that designates the threshold of packing or cracking. Each plan must be judged on a case-by-case basis. Failure to adhere to such Section 2 standards could invite a challenge in court by a protected minority group or even by the Department of Justice.

In previous redistricting cycles, “preclearance” was required under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act before a new plan (or any other change of any kind to voting standards, practices or procedures) could be implemented. Section 5 will not apply in the 2021

redistricting cycle, but as we discuss below, the Section 5 “retrogression” standard can be a useful tool to identify potential Section 2 issues with a proposed new plan.

The Supreme Court has defined the minimum requirements for a minority plaintiff to bring a Section 2 lawsuit. There is a three-pronged legal test the minority plaintiff must satisfy – a showing that: (1) the minority group’s voting age population is numerically large enough and geographically compact enough so that a district with a numerical majority of the minority group can be drawn (a “majority minority district”); (2) the minority group is politically cohesive, that is, it usually votes and acts politically in concert on major issues; and (3) there is “polarized voting” such that the Anglo majority usually votes to defeat candidates of the minority group’s preference. *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986). In the federal appellate Fifth Circuit, which includes Texas, the minority population to be considered is *citizen* voting age population. In certain cases, a minority group may assert that Section 2 requires that the governmental body draw a new majority minority district. The governing body must be sensitive to these Section 2 standards as it redistricts.

In considering changes to existing boundaries, a governmental entity must be aware of the location of protected minority populations within its single-member districts for the purpose of ensuring that changes are not made that may be asserted to have resulted in “packing,” or in “fracturing” or “cracking” the minority population for purposes or having effects that are unlawful under Section 2. The thematic maps included in Attachment B depict the locations of Hispanic and African-American (and if applicable, Asian) population concentrations by census block; they are useful in addressing this issue. Voting age population (VAP) data is useful in measuring potential electoral strength of minority groups in individual districts.

**Shaw v. Reno Standards – Avoid Using Race
as the Predominant Redistricting Factor**

The modern era of redistricting began in the 1960’s when the Supreme Court determined that districting plans were subject to judicial review and that they must conform to one-person, one-vote principles. This was followed in short order by the passage of the Voting Rights Act in 1965, which along with the Fourteenth Amendment, required jurisdictions to ensure that districts were not racially discriminatory. Accordingly, to avoid liability in voting rights suits, governments were highly conscious of race when drawing districts and fashioned districts to reflect racial and ethnic housing patterns.

In 1993, the United States Supreme Court decided *Shaw v. Reno*, a case that contained a district that was so extremely irregular on its face that race was the predominant consideration in its creation to the exclusion of traditional districting principles and without sufficiently compelling justification. The Court held that the district was a racial gerrymander that violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The *Shaw* opinion subjects governmental bodies undertaking the redistricting process to a delicate balancing act. The governmental body must consider race when drawing districts if it is to comply with the requirements of the Voting Rights Act; however, if race is the

predominant consideration in the process, the governmental body may be subject to a racial gerrymandering claim.

Where racial considerations predominate in the redistricting process to the subordination of traditional (non-race-based) factors, the use of race-based factors is subject to the “strict scrutiny” test. To pass this test requires that there be a showing that (1) the race-based factors were used in furtherance of a “compelling state interest” and (2) their application be “narrowly tailored,” that is, they must be used only to the minimum extent necessary to accomplish the compelling state interest. Compliance with the anti-discrimination requirements of section 2 of the Voting Rights Act is a compelling state interest.

The following principles have emerged in the post-*Shaw* environment to guide the redistricting process:

- race may be considered;
- but race may not be the predominant factor in the redistricting process to the subordination of traditional redistricting principles;
- bizarrely-shaped districts are not unconstitutional *per se*, but the bizarre shape may be evidence that race was the predominant consideration in the redistricting process;
- if race is the predominant consideration, the plan may still be constitutional if it is “narrowly tailored” to address compelling governmental interest such as compliance with the Voting Rights Act; and
- if a plan is narrowly tailored, it will use race no more than is necessary to address the compelling governmental interest.

While race will almost always be a consideration, the better course, if possible under the circumstances, is that racial considerations not predominate to the subordination of traditional redistricting criteria, so that the difficult strict scrutiny test is avoided.

Adherence to the *Shaw v. Reno* standards will be an important consideration during the redistricting process. One way to minimize the potential for *Shaw v. Reno* liability is to adopt redistricting criteria that include traditional redistricting principles and that do not elevate race-based factors to predominance.

Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act – Preclearance and Retrogression

Preclearance will not be required

In prior redistricting cycles, Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, 52 U.S.C. § 10304, required all “covered jurisdictions” identified in the applicable Department of Justice (DOJ) regulations to “preclear” any changes to voting standards, practices, or procedures before they

may become legally effective. Texas was a “covered jurisdiction,” so all local governments in the state, as well as the State itself, were required to preclear any voting change, including their redistricting plans. This included changes to any single-member district lines (including school board trustee district lines). Section 5 applied not only to changes in single-member district lines, but also to changes in election precincts and in the location of polling places. For counties, Section 5 applied not only to commissioners’ precincts, but also to JP and constable precincts, even though these latter are not subject to the one person-one vote requirement (since these are not “representative,” *i.e.*, “legislative” officials).

In the 2013 case *Shelby County v. Holder*, 133 S. Ct. 2612 (2013), the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated Section 4 of the Voting Rights Act until Congress corrected some deficiencies. This is the section that, in effect, defines which states and local jurisdictions are subject to Section 5 preclearance requirements. Congress has not made the required corrections, so Section 5 will not apply to any jurisdiction this redistricting cycle. Nonetheless, the legal standard applied to preclearance under Section 5, “retrogression”, can be useful to identify potential Section 2 discrimination issues in a proposed new districting plan.

Retrogression standard

In past redistricting cycles, Section 5 review involved considering whether a proposed new districting plan had a retrogressive effect. The issue is whether the net effect of the proposed new plan would be to reduce minority voters’ ability to elect their preferred candidates when the plan is compared to the prior benchmark plan. In other words, does the new districting plan result in a reduction of the minority group’s ability to elect?

To determine if retrogression exists, it is necessary to compare a proposed plan against a benchmark, typically the *prior* district boundary plan, but considered using the *new* 2020 Census population and demographic data.

Voting age population data (“VAP”) – the Census count of persons eighteen years of age or older at the time the Census was taken (*i.e.*, as of April 1, 2020). It is a measure of the number of people old enough to vote if they are otherwise eligible to do so. Since the retrogression inquiry focuses on whether a minority group’s overall voting strength has been reduced, and VAP is a more direct measure of voting strength than total population, VAP should be considered in the retrogression analysis, not just total population.

In combination with a balanced consideration of the other applicable redistricting criteria, the entity’s governing body will need to consider the effects of any changes to the benchmark measures that its proposed plan produces. Because of changes in population and the need to comply with one person-one vote principles, sometimes it may be impossible to avoid drawing a retrogressive plan. But if a proposed new plan is retrogressive, careful consideration should be given before adopting it.

Since retrogression was the test by which redistricting plans were measured under Section 5 of the Act and that section is no longer operative, retrogression is no longer the standard. Nevertheless, a jurisdiction that draws a plan that is retrogressive may increase the

chance that it will be sued under Section 2. Thus, it may be beneficial to avoid retrogression where possible even though the plan will not be required to be submitted to the Department of Justice for Section 5 review under that test.

Adoption of Redistricting Criteria

Adoption of appropriate redistricting criteria – and adherence to them during the redistricting process – is potentially critical to the ultimate defensibility of an adopted redistricting plan. Traditional redistricting criteria that the governing body might wish to consider adopting include, for example:

- use of identifiable boundaries;
- using whole voting precincts, where possible and feasible; or, where not feasible, being sure that the plan lends itself to the creation of reasonable and efficient voting precincts;
- maintaining communities of interest (*e.g.*, traditional neighborhoods);
- basing the new plan on existing districts;
- adopting districts of approximately equal population;
- drawing districts that are compact and contiguous;
- keeping existing representatives in their districts; and
- narrow-tailoring to comply with the Voting Rights Act and *Shaw v. Reno*..

There may be other criteria that are appropriate for an individual entity's situation, but all criteria adopted should be carefully considered and then be followed to the greatest degree possible. A copy of a sample criteria adoption resolution is provided as Attachment F. You may wish to include additional criteria; or determine that one or more on that list are not appropriate. We will discuss with you appropriate criteria for your situation.

Requirements for Plans Submitted by the Public

You should also consider imposing the following requirements on any plans proposed by the public for your consideration: (1) any plan submitted for consideration must be a complete plan, that is, it must be a plan that includes configurations for all districts and not just a selected one or several. This is important because, although it may be possible to draw a particular district in a particular way if it is considered only by itself, that configuration may have unacceptable consequences on other districts and make it difficult or impossible for an overall plan to comply with the applicable legal standards; and (2) any plan submitted for consideration must follow the adopted redistricting criteria.

ATTACHMENT D

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

Census blocks, census block groups, census VTDs, census tracts – Geographic areas of various sizes recommended by the states and used by the Census Bureau for the collection and presentation of data.

Citizen voting age population (CVAP) – Persons 18 and above who are citizens. This is a better measure of voting strength than VAP; however, the relevant citizenship data will need to be developed.

Compactness – Having the minimum distance between all parts of a constituency.

Contiguity – All parts of a district being connected at some point with the rest of the district.

Cracking – The fragmentation of a minority group among different districts so that it is a majority in none. Also known as “fracturing.”

Fracturing – *See* “cracking.”

Homogeneous district – A voting district with at least 90 percent population being of one minority group or of Anglo population.

Ideal population – The population that an ideal sized district would have for a given jurisdiction. Numerically, the ideal size is calculated by dividing the total population of the political subdivision by the number of seats in the legislative body.

Majority minority district – Term used by the courts for seats where an ethnic minority constitutes a numerical majority of the population.

One person, one vote – U.S. Constitutional standard articulated by the U.S. Supreme Court requiring that all legislative districts should be approximately equal in size.

Packing – A term used when one particular minority group is consolidated into one or a small number of districts, thus reducing its electoral influence in surrounding districts.

Partisan gerrymandering – The deliberate drawing of district boundaries to secure an advantage for one political party.

PL 94-171 – The Public Law that requires the Census Bureau to release population data for redistricting. The data file, referred to as “PL 94-171”, was supposed to be released by April 1, 2021, although due to technical issues it was not released until August, is reported at the block level, and contains information on:

- Total population
- Voting age population
- By Race
- By Hispanic origin

Racial gerrymandering – The deliberate drawing of district boundaries to secure an advantage for one race.

Retrogression – The Section 5 standard (not applicable in this redistricting cycle) that considered whether a proposed new districting plan made it less likely a protected minority group could elect candidates of the group's choice.

Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act – The part of the federal Voting Rights Act that protects racial and language minorities from discrimination in voting practices by a state or other political subdivision.

Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act – The part of the federal Voting Rights Act that required certain states and localities (called “covered jurisdictions”) to preclear all election law changes with the U.S. Department of Justice (“DOJ”) or the federal district court for the District of Columbia before those laws may take effect. Not applicable this redistricting cycle.

Shaw v. Reno – The first in a line of federal court cases in which the U.S. Supreme Court held that the use of race as a dominant factor in redistricting was subject to a “strict scrutiny” test under the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. This case and the line of Supreme Court cases that follows it establishes that race should not be used as a predominant redistricting consideration, but if it is, it must be used only to further a “compelling state interest” recognized by the courts and even then must be used only as minimally necessary to give effect to that compelling state interest (“narrow tailoring”).

Spanish surnamed registered voters (SSRV) – The Texas Secretary of State publishes voter registration numbers that show the percentage of registered voters who have Spanish surnames. It is helpful to measure Hispanic potential voting strength, although it is not exact.

Total population – The total number of persons in a geographic area. Total population is generally the measure used to determine if districts are balanced for one person, one vote purposes.

Voting age population (VAP) – The number of persons aged 18 and above. DOJ requires this to be shown in section 5 submissions. It is used to measure potential voting strength. For example, a district may have 50 percent Hispanic total population but only 45 percent Hispanic voting age population.

Voter tabulation district (VTD) – A voting precinct drawn using census geography. In most instances, especially in urban areas, VTDs and voting precincts will be the same. In rural areas, it is more likely they will not be identical.

ATTACHMENT E

HYPOTHETICAL POPULATION DEVIATION CALCULATION

Hypothetical Population Deviation Calculation

Consider a hypothetical political subdivision with four districts and a total population of 40,000. The “ideal district” for this political subdivision would have a population of 10,000 (total population / number of districts). This is the target population for each district. The deviation of each district is measured against this ideal size.

Suppose the latest population data reveals that the largest district, District A, has 11,000 inhabitants. The deviation of District A from the ideal is thus 1000 persons, or 10 percent. Suppose also that the smallest district, District D, has 8000 inhabitants; it is underpopulated by 2000 persons compared to the ideal size. It thus has a deviation of -20 percent compared to the ideal size. The *maximum total deviation* is thus 30 percent. Since this is greater than the 10 percent range typically allowed by the courts for one person-one vote purposes, this hypothetical subdivision must redistrict in order to bring its maximum total deviation to within the legally permissible limits.

The following table illustrates this analysis:

<u>District</u>	<u>Ideal district</u>	<u>District total pop.</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>Deviation</u>
A	10,000	11,000	1000	+ 10.0 percent
B	10,000	10,750	750	+ 7.5 percent
C	10,000	10,250	250	+ 2.5 percent
D	10,000	8,000	- 2000	- 20.0 percent
<hr/>				
Totals:	40,000	40,000	net= 0	net= 0 percent

Total maximum deviation = difference between most populous and least populous districts = 10 percent + 20 percent = 30 percent.

ATTACHMENT F

ILLUSTRATIVE REDISTRICTING CRITERIA RESOLUTION

ILLUSTRATIVE REDISTRICTING CRITERIA RESOLUTION

(Here is an example of what the body of a resolution or ordinance adopting redistricting criteria might contain, but not including the footnotes. They are only included here by way of explanation to you of some of the criteria.)

The City Council will observe the following criteria, to the greatest extent possible, when drawing district boundaries:

1. Easily identifiable geographic boundaries should be followed.
2. Communities of interest should be maintained in a single district, where possible, and attempts should be made to avoid splitting neighborhoods.
3. Districts should be composed of whole voting precincts. Where this is not possible or practicable, districts should be drawn considering county election precincts. Avoid splitting census blocks unless necessary.
4. Although it is recognized that existing districts will have to be altered to reflect new population distribution, any districting plan should, to the extent possible, be based on existing districts.
5. Districts must be configured so that they are relatively equal in total population according to the 2020 federal census. In no event should the total population deviation between the largest and the smallest district exceed ten percent as compared to the ideal district size.
6. Districts should be compact and composed of contiguous territory. Compactness may contain a functional,¹ as well as a geographical, dimension.
7. Consideration may be given to the preservation of incumbent-constituency relations by recognition of the residence of incumbents and their history in representing certain areas.
8. The plan should be narrowly tailored to avoid racial gerrymandering in violation of *Shaw v. Reno*.

¹ Functional compactness is a sometimes-controversial notion that has appeared in some cases. Basically, the concept is that compactness is not simply a matter of geography but can include considerations such as (1) the availability of transportation and communication, (2) the existence of common social and economic interests, (3) the ability of the districts to relate to each other, and (4) the existence of shared interests. We do not anticipate that we will rely heavily on functional compactness, but there may be instances in which it comes into play. For example, we might be able to draw a very geographically compact district by including land on both sides of a river. If, however, the nearest bridge is several miles away, our geographically compact district may not be functionally compact. Saying that compactness has a functional dimension gives us flexibility to address this type of situation.

9. The plan should not fragment² a geographically compact minority community or pack³ minority voters in the presence of polarized voting so as to create liability under the Voting Rights Act.

The Council will review all plans considering these criteria and will evaluate how well each plan conforms to the criteria.

Any plan submitted by a citizen to the Council for its consideration should be a complete plan — *i.e.*, it should show the full number of districts and should redistrict the entire city. The Council may decline to consider any plan that is not a complete plan.

All plans submitted by citizens, as well as plans submitted by staff, consultants, and members of the Council should conform to these criteria.

² Fragmenting or fracturing occurs when a geographically compact area of minority voters is split into two or more districts when, if the area had been put in a single district, minority voters would have had greater voting strength.

³ Packing refers to concentrating excessively large numbers of minority voters in a single district. For example, if a district is drawn to be 90 percent African-American, that group's influence may be limited to that single district when, if it had been split, the group might have had an opportunity to elect candidates of their choice in two districts.

ATTACHMENT G

ILLUSTRATIVE REDISTRICTING GUIDELINES RESOLUTION

ILLUSTRATIVE REDISTRICTING GUIDELINES RESOLUTION

(Here is an example of what the body of a resolution or ordinance adopting redistricting guidelines for public participation might contain.)

The following guidelines are to be followed by each person submitting a redistricting plan for consideration or submitting comments:

1. Proposed plans must be submitted in writing and be legible. If a plan is submitted orally, there is significant opportunity for misunderstanding, and it is possible that errors may be made in analyzing it. The City Council wants to be sure that all proposals are fully and accurately considered.
2. Any plan must show the total population and voting age population for African-Americans, Hispanics, Asians, and Anglo/Other for each proposed district, based on the 2020 Census Data. If a plan is submitted without a population breakdown, the Council may not have sufficient information to give it full consideration.
3. Plans should redistrict the entire entity, so the Council may consider the effect of any plan on the entire city. All plans are subject to the Voting Rights Act, which protects various racial and language minorities. Thus, as a matter of federal law, the Council will be required to consider the effect of any proposal on multiple racial and ethnic groups. If a plan does not redistrict the entire [county, city, district], it may be impossible for the Council to assess its impact on one or more protected minority groups.
4. Plans should conform to the criteria the Council will be using in drawing the precincts.
5. Comments must be submitted in writing and be legible, even if the person also makes the comments orally at a public hearing.
6. Persons providing comments and those submitting proposed plans must identify themselves by full name and home address and provide a phone number and, if available, an email address. The Council may wish to follow up on such comments or obtain additional information about submitted plans.
7. All comments and proposed plans must be submitted to the City Council [by the close of / no later than __ days before] the public hearing.

This resolution shall be effective upon passage by the City Council.

ATTACHMENT H

SUGGESTED INITIAL ASSESSMENT AGENDA ITEM LANGUAGE

SUGGESTED INITIAL ASSESSMENT AGENDA ITEM LANGUAGE

Here is suggested language for the agenda item for receiving the Initial Assessment and for adopting the two suggested resolutions (criteria, guidelines).

Receive Initial Assessment regarding whether redistricting is required considering the new 2020 census data; and, if so, consider adoption of criteria to apply to development of new districting plans, and guidelines for public participation in the redistricting process.

If your practice is to specifically post executive session items, you may wish to use this language:

Executive Session. The City Council may go into executive session pursuant to Texas Government Code section 551.071 to receive advice from legal counsel regarding the City's redistricting obligations.

RESOLUTION 2022-

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RUSK, TEXAS, AUTHORIZING THE SUBMISSION OF THE SH-BULLET-RESISTANT SHIELD GRANT PROGRAM GRANT;

WHEREAS, the City of Rusk finds it in the best interest of the citizens of Rusk, that the SH-Bullet-Resistant Shield Grant Program Grant be submitted for the 2022-2023 budget year; and

WHEREAS, the City of Rusk agrees that in the event of loss or misuse of the Office of the Governor funds, the City of Rusk assures that the funds will be returned to the Office of the Governor in full.

WHEREAS, the City of Rusk designates Rick Pippins, Interim Chief of Police, as the grantee's authorized official. The authorized official is given the power to apply for, accept, reject, alter or terminate the grant on behalf of the applicant agency.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RUSK, TEXAS:

Passed and approved this ___th day of **September, 2022**.

Ben Middlebrooks, Mayor
City of Rusk, Texas

Cinda Etheridge, City Secretary

Grant Number:



RUSK POLICE DEPARTMENT

197 S Main Street
Rusk, Texas 75785

Ph. 903/683-2677

Fax 903/683-1218

To: City Manager Amanda Hill

From: Rick Pippins, Interim Police Chief *R*

Date: September 6, 2022

Ref: Grant Funding for Ballistic Shields

As we've discussed, the Office of the Governor, Criminal Justice Division, announced recently the State of Texas would make available to local jurisdictions millions of dollars in grant funding to purchase bullet resistant shields for police officers. This comes in the wake of the tragedy that occurred at Uvalde, Texas.

This is a reimbursement grant, which is paid 100% by the state, with no match requirement from local governments. Once approved, local jurisdictions would make a purchase of the protective equipment, submit paid invoices to the OAG / CJD grant office, and receive reimbursement for the full amount, shipping and handling included. Rusk Police Department qualifies for the funding, and we could certainly use the protective gear. It is my recommendation we take this opportunity. Moreover, as the window for grant application is very narrow, closing September, 19, 2022, I have already begun the process on egrants.gov.

After researching the available equipment, and discussing this with the officers, I am recommending the department purchase a Point Blank, Model Bellator III ballistic shield, (illustrations and specifications attached herewith), for each of the twelve (12) budgeted officer positions. Currently, through Galls and other suppliers, on the DIR contract, BuyBoard and other state contracts, the normally \$11,000 shield is \$4,255.60. Multiplied by twelve, the total cost, minus shipping and handling will be approximately \$ 51,067.20.

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Rick Pippins, Interim Chief of Police
Rusk Police Department
197 S. Main Street
Rusk, Texas 75785
Office 903-683-2677
Cell 430-244-9256

BELLATOR III

HARD ARMOR PLATES

\$4,255.60



FEATURES

- Level III protection
- NIJ-STD-0108.01
- Weapon Mount System (WMS)
- Ballistic Material - Hybrid composite
- Two shooting platforms for accurate handgun and long-gun deployment
- Interior options:
 - Stationary handle
 - Tri-Grip Handle
 - Unique Hook and Loop forearm strap attachment system
- View Port Reinforced on all edges for added protection
- Reinforced Bolt System for added protection
- 3" x 9" Reinforced Viewport
- Recessed Viewport to provide additional protection against abrasive contact

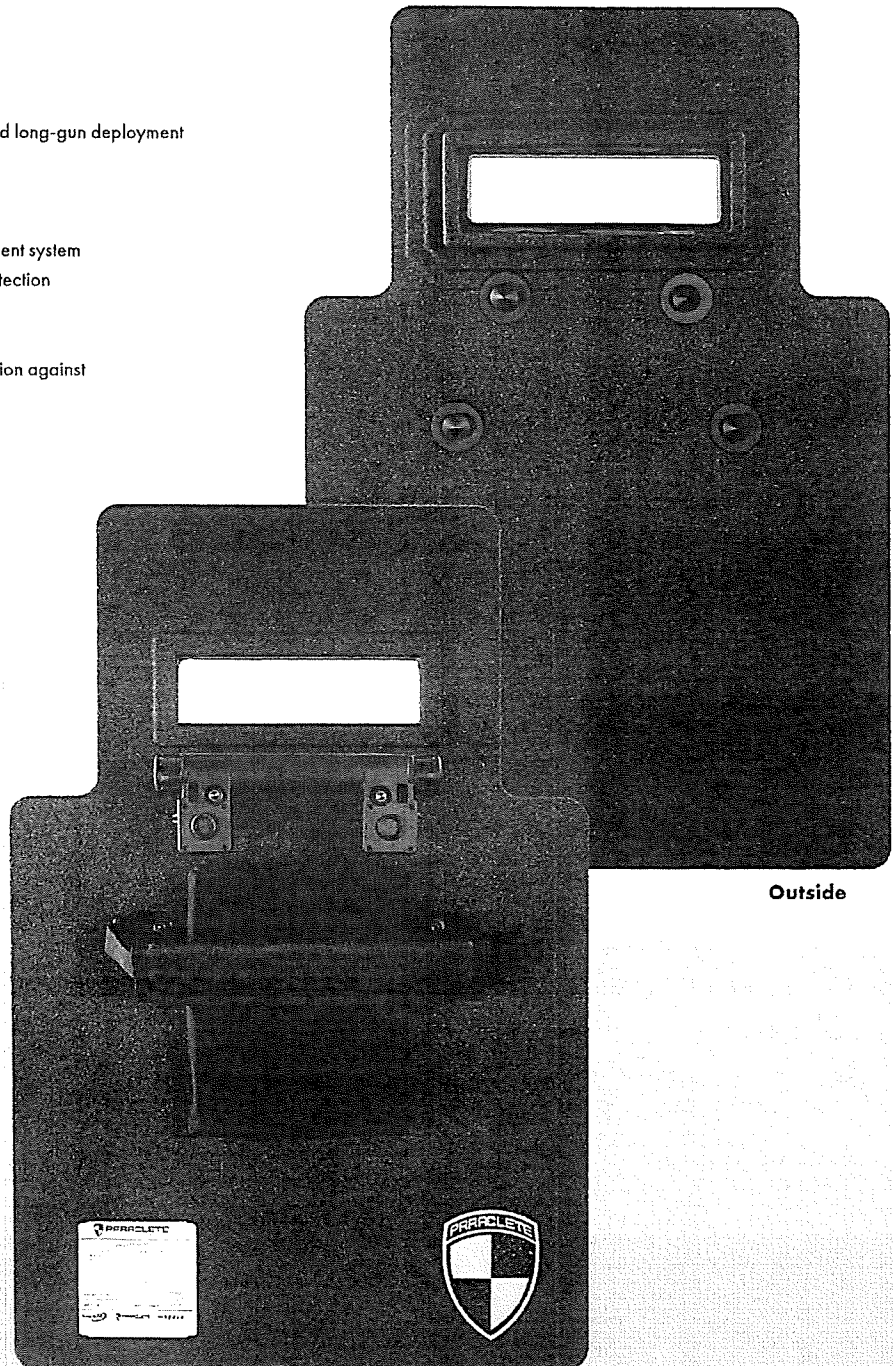
SIZES

- 20" x 30"
- 24" x 36"

BALLISTIC PERFORMANCE

Special Threats Rounds Tested

- 7.62 x 51mm 149gr M80
- 7.62 x 39-mm, 123-grain LCCJ
- 5.56 x 45-mm, 55-grain M193



Inside

Outside

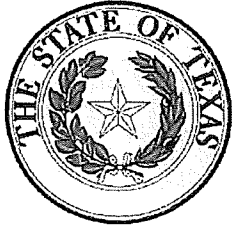


Point Blank Body Armor • 2102 SW 2nd Street • Pompano Beach, FL 33069

800.413.5155 • 954.630.0900

pointblankenterprises.com





Office of the Governor, Public Safety Office
Criminal Justice Division
Funding Announcement: ***Bullet-Resistant
Shield Grant Program, FY2023***

Purpose

The purpose of this announcement is to solicit applications from law enforcement agencies to equip peace officers with bullet-resistant shields.

Available Funding

State funds for these projects are authorized by a Budget Execution Order proposed by the Legislative Budget Board and ratified by Governor Abbott on June 28, 2022, pursuant to Texas Government Code, Section 317.002 and Section 317.005(b). All awards are subject to the availability of appropriated funds and any modifications or additional requirements that may be imposed by law. The Public Safety Office (PSO) expects to make available \$50M for FY2023.

Eligible Organizations

Applications may be submitted by independent school districts, institutions of higher education, units of local government, the Texas Department of Public Safety and other educational institutions that operate law enforcement agencies employing peace officers under Article 2.12, Texas Code of Criminal Procedure.

All applications submitted by local law enforcement agencies/offices must be submitted by a unit of government affiliated with the agency, including an authorizing resolution from that unit of government. For example, police departments must apply under their municipal government, and community supervision and corrections departments, district attorneys, and judicial districts must apply through their affiliated county government (or one of the counties, in the case of agencies that serve more than one county).

Application Process

Applicants must access the PSO's eGrants grant management website at <https://eGrants.gov.texas.gov> to register and apply for funding. For more instructions and information, see *eGrants User Guide to Creating an Application*, available [here](#).

Key Dates

Action	Date
Funding Announcement Release	08/17/2022
Online System Opening Date	08/17/2022
Final Date to Submit and Certify an Application	09/19/2022 at 5:00PM CST
Earliest Project Start Date	09/01/2022

Project Period

Projects must begin on or after 09/01/2022 and may not exceed a 12-month project period.

Funding Levels

Minimum: None

Maximum: None

Match Requirement: None

Standards

Grantees must comply with standards applicable to this fund source cited in the Texas Grant Management Standards (TxGMS), [Federal Uniform Grant Guidance](#), and all statutes, requirements, and guidelines applicable to this funding.

Eligible Activities and Costs

Funds may only be used for obtaining bullet-resistant shields compliant with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Level III, III+, or IV.

Applicants are encouraged to consider the reasonable cost of their request. PSO will evaluate applications based on the number of frontline peace officers and the average cost per shield.

Program-Specific Requirements

Eligible officers. Grant funds may only be used to equip peace officers (as defined by Article 2.12, Texas Code of Criminal Procedure) directly employed by a law enforcement agency operated by the applicant.

PSO will prioritize the equipping of certain types of officers in the following order:

- 1) Peace officers directly employed by school districts;
- 2) Peace officers contracted by school districts; and
- 3) Other peace officers that may respond to school safety emergencies.

Active Shooter Policy. All eligible organizations that apply for grant funds will ensure its law enforcement agency adopts a Critical Incidents In-Progress (Active Shooter) policy implementing, at a minimum, protocols for assessing an active threat or violent encounter and immediately responding in order to stop the killing, stop the dying, and provide rapid casualty evacuation. The policy should include procedures that address:

- Concepts and Principles

Funding Announcement: Bullet-Resistant Shield Grant Program, FY2023

- Community/First Responder Agency Notifications
- Mutual Aid Implementation
- Solo Officer Deployment
- Officer Team Deployment
- Follow-On Responders (Rescue Task Force)
- Incident Command - Unified Command Considerations
- Incident Debriefing
- Training

ALERRT Training. All officers provided with a grant-funded ballistic shield must have either attended 16 hours of ALERRT (Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training) training within the last 24 months or commit to attend within the next 24 months. ALERRT's upcoming course schedule can be found here: <https://alerrt.org/Upcoming>.

Note: Funding is available through the Public Safety Office to offset travel expenditures associated with attending ALERRT Training. Please refer to the [ALERRT Travel Assistance Funding Announcement](#) for more information on how to apply for these funds.

Eligibility Requirements

1. Local units of governments must comply with the Cybersecurity Training requirements described in Section 772.012 and Section 2054.5191 of the Texas Government Code. Local governments determined to not be in compliance with the cybersecurity requirements required by Section 2054.5191 of the Texas Government Code are ineligible for OOG grant funds until the second anniversary of the date the local government is determined ineligible. Government entities must annually certify their compliance with the training requirements using the [Cybersecurity Training Certification for State and Local Governments](#). A copy of the Training Certification must be uploaded to your eGrants application. For more information or to access available training programs, visit the Texas Department of Information Resources [Statewide Cybersecurity Awareness Training](#) page.
2. Entities receiving funds from PSO must be located in a county that has an average of 90% or above on both adult and juvenile dispositions entered into the computerized criminal history database maintained by the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) as directed in the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Chapter 66. The disposition completeness percentage is defined as the percentage of arrest charges a county reports to DPS for which a disposition has been subsequently reported and entered into the computerized criminal history system.

Counties applying for grant awards from the Office of the Governor must commit that the county will report at least 90% of convictions within five business days to the Criminal Justice Information System at the Department of Public Safety.

3. Eligible applicants operating a law enforcement agency must be current on reporting complete UCR data and the Texas specific reporting mandated by 411.042 TGC, to the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) for inclusion in the annual Crime in Texas (CIT) publication. To be considered eligible for funding, applicants must have submitted a full twelve months of accurate data to DPS for the most recent calendar year by the deadline(s) established by DPS. Due to the importance of timely reporting, applicants are required to submit complete and accurate UCR data, as well as the Texas-

Funding Announcement: Bullet-Resistant Shield Grant Program, FY2023

mandated reporting, on a no less than monthly basis and respond promptly to requests from DPS related to the data submitted.

4. Local units of government, including cities, counties and other general purpose political subdivisions, as appropriate, and institutions of higher education that operate a law enforcement agency, must comply with all aspects of the programs and procedures utilized by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) to: (1) notify DHS of all information requested by DHS related to illegal aliens in Agency’s custody; and (2) detain such illegal aliens in accordance with requests by DHS. Additionally, counties and municipalities may NOT have in effect, purport to have in effect, or make themselves subject to or bound by, any law, rule, policy, or practice (written or unwritten) that would: (1) require or authorize the public disclosure of federal law enforcement information in order to conceal, harbor, or shield from detection fugitives from justice or aliens illegally in the United States; or (2) impede federal officers from exercising authority under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), § 1226(c), § 1231(a), § 1357(a), § 1366(1), or § 1366(3). Lastly, eligible applicants must comply with all provisions, policies, and penalties found in Chapter 752, Subchapter C of the Texas Government Code.

Each local unit of government, and institution of higher education that operates a law enforcement agency, must download, complete and then upload into eGrants the CEO/Law Enforcement Certifications and Assurances Form certifying compliance with federal and state immigration enforcement requirements. This Form is required for each application submitted to OOG and is active until August 31, 2023 or the end of the grant period, whichever is later.

5. In accordance with Texas Government Code, Section 420.034, any facility or entity that collects evidence for sexual assault or other sex offenses or investigates or prosecutes a sexual assault or other sex offense for which evidence has been collected, must participate in the statewide electronic tracking system developed and implemented by the Texas Department of Public Safety. Visit DPS’s Sexual Assault Evidence Tracking Program website for more information or to set up an account to begin participating.
6. Eligible applicants must be registered in the federal System for Award Management (SAM) database and have an UEI (Unique Entity ID) number assigned to its agency (to get registered in the SAM database and request an UEI number, go to <https://sam.gov/>).

Failure to comply with program eligibility requirements may cause funds to be withheld and/or suspension or termination of grant funds.

Prohibitions

Grant funds may not be used to support the unallowable costs listed in the Guide to Grants or any of the following unallowable costs:

1. Any costs ancillary to the purchase of eligible ballistic shields, such as policy development, training costs, and staff; and
2. Any other prohibition imposed by federal, state or local law or regulation.

Selection Process

Application Screening: The Office of the Governor will screen all applications to ensure that they meet the requirements included in the funding announcement.

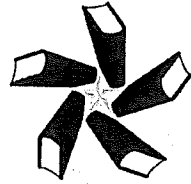
Peer/Merit Review: The Office of the Governor will review applications to understand the overall demand for the program and for significant variations in costs per item. After this review, the Office of the Governor will determine if all eligible applications can be funded based on funds available, if there are cost-effectiveness benefits to normalizing or setting limits on the range of costs, and if other fair-share cuts may allow for broader distribution and a higher number of projects while still remaining effective.

Final Decisions: The Office of the Governor will consider these factors and make all final funding decisions. Other factors may include cost effectiveness, overall funds availability, or state government priorities and strategies, legislative directives, need, geographic distribution, or other relevant factors.

The Office of the Governor may not fund all applications or may only award part of the amount requested. In the event that funding requests exceed available funds, the Office of the Governor may revise projects to address a more limited focus.

Contact Information

For more information, contact the eGrants help desk at eGrants@gov.texas.gov or (512) 463-1919.



TOCKER
FOUNDATION

Grant Contract

Grant Number: 22212

Amount: \$5,000

GRANTEE: Singletary Memorial Library

PURPOSE: Spanish Collection Development

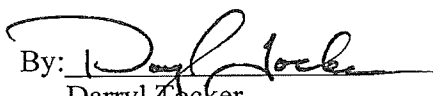
1. This grant is for the specific purpose(s) set forth herein, as derived from the approved grant application, and moneys received under this agreement should be expended for no other purpose(s) without the express, written approval of the Tocker Foundation.
2. Grantee specifically agrees that no part of the funds received from this grant will be used to carry on propaganda, influence legislation, influence the outcome of any specific public election, or carry on directly or indirectly, any voter registration drive.
3. Grantee agrees immediately to notify the Tocker Foundation, in writing, if (i) grantee's federal tax status is revoked or altered; (ii) Grantee has reasonable grounds to believe that its tax-exempt status may be revoked or altered; or (iii) Grantee has reason to believe that these grant moneys cannot be or continue to be expended for the specified purpose(s). In the event that grantee loses its tax-exempt status before all funds under this grant are dispensed, this grant contract will be considered null and void and all obligations of the Tocker Foundation hereunder will terminate.
4. Grantee will cooperate with the Tocker Foundation in supplying additional information or in complying with any procedures which might be required by any governmental agency in order for the Tocker Foundation to establish the fact that it has observed all requirement of the law with respect to this grant.
5. The Tocker Foundation retains the right to release information regarding this grant to any public media. Permission is hereby given for Grantee to use any wording contained in this contract and the accompanying letter in press releases. Grantee agrees to forward to the Tocker Foundation copies of any news releases, published materials, or media articles mentioning this grant which come to Grantee's notice or attention.

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- 7. Grantee agrees to submit periodic reports to the Tocker Foundation on the expenditure of Foundation funds. The grant report should be received on or before **August 15, 2023** and subsequent reports may be requested. Grant reports should summarize in narrative form what goals the grant is helping to accomplish and should be accompanied by the accounting of funds used.
- 8. This grant is conditional upon Grantee's acceptance of the terms and conditions set forth herein and in the letter of notification of award. The signature on this document of the persons authorized to make legal contracts for Grantee will represent Grantee's acceptance of this award and agreement to comply with the stated terms and conditions of this grant.

The undersigned officials of the Singletary Memorial Library have carefully read this contract and agree to the terms and conditions stated herein.

TOCKER FOUNDATION

Singletary Memorial Library

By: 
 Darryl Tocker
 Executive Director

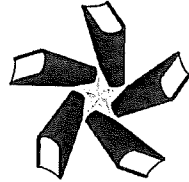
By: _____
 Christine Camplain
 Library Director

Date: August 10, 2022

Date: _____

By: _____

Date: _____



TOCKER
FOUNDATION

Grant Contract

Grant Number: 22212

Amount: \$5,000

GRANTEE: Singletary Memorial Library

PURPOSE: Spanish Collection Development


1. This grant is for the specific purpose(s) set forth herein, as derived from the approved grant application, and moneys received under this agreement should be expended for no other purpose(s) without the express, written approval of the Tocker Foundation.
2. Grantee specifically agrees that no part of the funds received from this grant will be used to carry on propaganda, influence legislation, influence the outcome of any specific public election, or carry on directly or indirectly, any voter registration drive.
3. Grantee agrees immediately to notify the Tocker Foundation, in writing, if (i) grantee's federal tax status is revoked or altered; (ii) Grantee has reasonable grounds to believe that its tax-exempt status may be revoked or altered; or (iii) Grantee has reason to believe that these grant moneys cannot be or continue to be expended for the specified purpose(s). In the event that grantee loses its tax-exempt status before all funds under this grant are dispensed, this grant contract will be considered null and void and all obligations of the Tocker Foundation hereunder will terminate.
4. Grantee will cooperate with the Tocker Foundation in supplying additional information or in complying with any procedures which might be required by any governmental agency in order for the Tocker Foundation to establish the fact that it has observed all requirement of the law with respect to this grant.
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- 8. This grant is conditional upon Grantee's acceptance of the terms and conditions set forth herein and in the letter of notification of award. The signature on this document of the persons authorized to make legal contracts for Grantee will represent Grantee's acceptance of this award and agreement to comply with the stated terms and conditions of this grant.

The undersigned officials of the Singletary Memorial Library have carefully read this contract and agree to the terms and conditions stated herein.

TOCKER FOUNDATION

Singletary Memorial Library

By: 
 Darryl Tocker
 Executive Director

By: _____
 Christine Camplain
 Library Director

Date: August 10, 2022

Date: _____

By: _____

Date: _____



August 11, 2022

Christine Camplain
Singletary Memorial Library
207 E 6th St
Rusk, Texas 75785

Grant#: 22212

Dear Christine Camplain,

The Tocker Foundation promotes Texas public libraries in communities of 12,000 or less. Grant applications are reviewed by a permanent committee of librarians appointed by the Texas Library Association. This grant brings the cumulative grant support to the Singletary Memorial Library to a total of \$174,550.

We have reviewed your grant application and we wish to fund the following:

Description	Requested		Funded
Spanish Collection Development	\$10,000	up to	\$5,000
Grant Total	\$10,000		\$5,000

New: The Foundation is revising requirements on grants for materials. A comprehensive policy is now a prerequisite for future collection development grants. We request you work closely with the staff at PLAN in implementing a collection development policy and adding to your collection. A sample policy is included for your review. We would like to know about the adoption process in your final report. The board also suggests you the Talking Book Program at TLSAC as an additional resource. Watch for an announcement about a spring workshop on library policies.

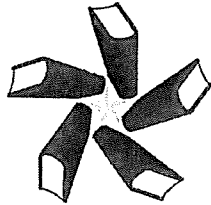
It is our practice to cap grants for materials as we have found that allows the library to complete the project within a year. Grants for books and materials must be for shelf-ready materials from an approved library vendor.

The grant is conditional on certain Foundation guidelines and allocation of funds. Release of grant funds is contingent upon receipt of your signed contract as well as fulfillment of any conditions that may be indicated. Please do not implement the project without first returning the grant contract. The enclosed contract is based on the breakdown above. Please sign both copies and return ONE signed copy in the enclosed envelope.

Sincerely,

Darryl Tocker
Executive Director





TOCKER

FOUNDATION

The Tocker Foundation was established in 1964 to implement the philanthropic interests of Phillip and Olive Tocker. Phillip Tocker was a practicing attorney but changed careers in his later years by purchasing the Waco outdoor advertising plant. The family business was destroyed in the 1953 Waco tornado. The family rebuilt and the business survived. Phillip Tocker's vocational career culminated to the position of President of the Outdoor Advertising Association of America. After retiring, Phillip and Olive Tocker actively pursued their avocations. Phillip and Olive Tocker endowed the Foundation with their estates in 1994 and 1993 respectively.

In 1992 the Foundation board decided to focus grant distribution to small rural libraries serving a population of 12,000 or less. The direction is to assist libraries in making services more accessible to individuals who by reason of distance, residence, handicap, age, literacy level or other disadvantage are unable to receive the benefits of public library services. Grants are distributed to assisting libraries to serve as community centers, information resources and provide literacy and bilingual programs. The Foundation partners with community libraries to meet the particular needs of the community.

The Foundation board members are Mrs. Barbara Tocker (Chair), Mr. Terry Tocker (Vice Chair), Mr. Darryl Tocker (Executive Director), Mrs. Donna Tocker, Mrs. Natalie Tocker, Ms. Gretchen Pruett, Mr. Edward Smith and Mrs. Susan Mann. Grant applications are evaluated by a permanent committee of the Texas Library Association. Over the past years the board members have seen inroads made towards library automation, digitization of historical documents and computer access. Grants have been extended for outreach and "shut - in" programs, enhancement of services, adult reading classes, after school projects, bilingual material and many other projects initiated by the community public library. We look forward to serving in this direction for many years.

5806 Mesa Drive, Suite 375, Austin Texas 78731

grants@tocker.org

www.tocker.org

512-452-1044

THIS IS A **VERY BASIC** SAMPLE POLICY TO GET YOU STARTED.
IT IS NOT INTENDED TO BE A FINISHED DOCUMENT.

SAMPLE Materials Selection/Collection Development Policy

A. Objectives

The purpose of the _____ Public Library is to provide all individuals in the community with carefully selected books and other materials to aid the individual in the pursuit of education, information, research, pleasure, and the creative use of leisure time.

Because of the volume of publishing, as well as the limitations of budget and space, the library must have a selection policy with which to meet community interests and needs.

The materials selection/collection development policy is used by the library staff in the selection of materials and also serves to acquaint the general public with the principles of selection.

The Library Bill of Rights and The Freedom to Read Statement have been endorsed by the _____ Public Library Board of Trustees and are integral parts of the policy.

The materials selection/collection development policy, like all other policies, will be reviewed and/or revised as the need arises.

B. Responsibility for Selection

The ultimate responsibility for selection of library materials rests with the library director who operates within the framework of the policies determined by the _____ Public Library Board of Trustees. This responsibility may be shared with other members of the library staff; however, because the director must be available to answer to the library board and the general public for actual selections made, the director has the authority to reject or select any item contrary to the recommendations of the staff.

C. Criteria for Selection

1. The main points considered in the selection of materials are:
 - individual merit of each item
 - popular appeal/demand
 - suitability of material for the clientele
 - existing library holdings
 - budget
2. Reviews are a major source of information about new materials. The primary source(s) of reviews is (are) _____.
3. The lack of a review or an unfavorable review shall not be the sole reason for rejecting a title which is in demand. Consideration is, therefore, given to requests from library patrons and books discussed on public media. Materials are judged on the basis of the work as a whole, not on a part taken out of context.

G. Potential Problems or Challenges

The _____ Public Library recognizes that some materials are controversial and that any given item may offend some patrons. Selection of materials will not be made on the basis of anticipated approval or disapproval, but solely on the basis of the principles stated in this policy.

Responsibility for the reading of children rests with their parents or legal guardians. Selection of library materials will not be inhibited by the possibility that materials may come into the possession of children.

Library materials will not be marked or identified to show approval or disapproval of their contents, and no library material will be sequestered except to protect it from damage or theft.

H. Challenged Materials

Although materials are carefully selected, there can arise differences of opinion regarding suitable materials. Patrons requesting that material be withdrawn from or restricted within the collection may complete a "Statement of Concern About Library Resources" form which is available in the library. The inquiry will be placed on the agenda of the next regular meeting of the _____ Public Library Board of Trustees.



RUSK POLICE DEPARTMENT

197 S Main Street
Rusk, Texas 75785

Ph. 903/683-2677

Fax 903/683-1218

To: Amanda Hill, City Manager

From: Rick Pippins, Interim Chief of Police

Date: September 6, 2022

Ref: **Monthly PD Report August, 2022**

The monthly statistical data for the Police Department is attached to this memo.

I am encouraged by the increased productivity from the previous month regarding citations, (201, an increase of 52), that is much closer to the 2021 monthly average through August of 232. Additionally, the Safe Zones we have been setting each week, and the Rusk High Five effort have continued to pay dividends in safety, increased productivity, and case resolution at the municipal court.

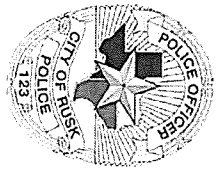
I continue to work on grant funding through the State of Texas to obtain much needed protective gear in the form of ballistic shields for each of the officers. The information was provided to council for their consideration regarding a resolution.

We have been working with the Rusk ISD administration and staff, and have obtained much needed emergency operations plans and annexes, as well as maps and diagrams of the schools. Further, the school system has provided Rusk PD with an iPad, complete with their live camera system, so that we may access real-time data necessary for emergency response. Review of the plans by the supervisors is underway, and training of the staff on emergency response is pending.

Officers and myself participated with the ISD at various campuses for lock-down drills, and we have made suggestions regarding site security. We also worked with them on their back-to-school traffic issues, and have plans, with the encouragement of the ISD administrators and staff, to visit campuses regularly, (at lunch, drop-off and pick-up time) so the children can see the officers in a positive light, in a familiar setting.

I am available for any questions you may have.

Rick Pippins



MONTHLY REPORT
August-22
PART 1 OFFENSES

POPULATION DATA	
January-21	5,580
January-22	5,580
Annual Growth	0 0.00%

Offense Category	MONTHLY				YEAR TO DATE					
	Monthly Totals	Previous Month's Totals	Amount of Change	Percent Increase/D Decrease	YTD 2022	2022 Per 1000/capita	YTD 2021	2021 Per 1000/capita	Amount of Change	Percent Increase/ Decrease
Murder	0	0	No Change	*NC	0	0.00	0	0.00	No Change	*NC
Rape	0	0	No Change	*NC	0	0.00	2	0.36	-2	-100.00
Robbery	0	0	No Change	*NC	0	0.00	1	0.18	-1	-100.00
Individual Business	0	0	No Change	*NC	0	0.00	1	0.18	-1	-100.00
Assaults	6	5	1	*NC	56	10.04	25	4.48	31	*NC
Aggravated Other Assaults	2	1	1	100.00	7	1.25	4	0.72	3	75.00
Burglary	4	4	No Change	0.00	49	8.78	21	3.76	28	133.33
Habitation Building	0	1	-1	-100.00	5	0.90	2	0.36	3	150.00
Theft	0	0	No Change	*NC	5	0.90	1	0.18	4	400.00
Burglary Vehicle	6	7	-1	-14.29	0	0.00	1	0.18	-1	-100.00
Burglary Coin-Op Machine	0	2	-2	-100.00	43	7.71	18	3.23	25	138.89
Thefts	0	0	No Change	*NC	2	0.36	1	0.18	1	100.00
Motor Vehicle Theft	6	2	4	200.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	No Change	*NC
TOTAL OFFENSES	0	0	No Change	*NC	38	6.81	12	2.15	26	216.67
	12	13	-1	-7.69	7	1.25	3	0.54	4	133.33
					111	19.89	54	9.68	57	105.56

*NC = NOT CALCULABLE
BECAUSE SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION STATES DIVISION BY ZERO IS NOT POSSIBLE

Uniform Crime Index Offenses do not always coincide with State offenses; therefore, some offenses may not reflect in UCR statistics

TRAFFIC ACCIDENT SUMMARY

ACTIVITY	MONTHLY			YEAR TO DATE					
	Monthly Totals	Previous Month's Totals	Amount of Change	YTD 2022	2022 Per 1000/capita	YTD 2021	2021 Per 1000/capita	Amount of Change	Percent Increase/Decrease
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	2	3	36	6.45	55	9.86	-19	-34.55
Injury Accidents	0	0	No Change	2	0.36	13	2.33	-11	-84.62
Number Transported	0	0	No Change	1	0.18	4	0.72	-3	-75.00
Fatality Accidents	0	0	No Change	0	0.00	0	0.00	No Change	*NC
Fatalities	0	0	No Change	0	0.00	0	0.00	No Change	*NC

PATROL ACTIVITY

ACTIVITY	MONTHLY			YEAR TO DATE					
	Monthly Totals	Previous Month's Totals	Amount of Change	YTD 2022	2022 Per 1000/capita	YTD 2021	2021 Per 1000/capita	Amount of Change	Percent Increase/Decrease
Calls for Service	176	169	7	1,656	296.77	1,615	289.43	41	2.54
Citations	201	149	52	1,349	241.76	1,856	332.62	-507	-27.32

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION ACTIVITY

ACTIVITY	MONTHLY			YEAR TO DATE					
	Monthly Totals	Previous Month's Totals	Amount of Change	YTD 2022	2022 Per 1000/capita	YTD 2021	2021 Per 1000/capita	Amount of Change	Percent Increase/Decrease
Cases Assigned	31	48	-17	365	65.41	383	68.64	-18	-4.70
Cases Cleared	17	29	-12	262	46.95	340	60.93	-78	-22.94
Cases Filed (Misdemeanor)	10	13	-3	57	10.22	51	9.14	6	11.76
Cases Filed (Felony)	9	15	-6	40	7.17	31	5.56	9	29.03
Cases Filed (Juvenile)	0	0	No Change	2	0.36	3	0.54	-1	-33.33

DWI AND ARRESTS

ACTIVITY	MONTHLY			YEAR TO DATE					
	Monthly Totals	Previous Month's Totals	Amount of Change	YTD 2022	2022 Per 1000/capita	YTD 2021	2021 Per 1000/capita	Amount of Change	Percent Increase/Decrease
DWI Arrests	1	1	No Change	13	2.33	3	0.54	10	333.33
Adult Arrests	20	12	8	139	24.91	133	23.84	6	4.51
Drug Related Arrests	7	5	2	40	7.17	25	4.48	15	60.00
Juvenile Arrests	0	0	No Change	4	0.72	1	0.18	3	300.00

**RUSK MUNICIPAL COURT
197 SOUTH MAIN STREET
RUSK, TEXAS 75785**

(903) 683-2677

(Fax) 683-1218

September 1, 2022

*FORREST K. PHIFER
Municipal Court Judge*

*KALA GOFF
Court Administrator*

August 2022 City Council Report

Total number of Citations issued for the month of August 2022	<u>201</u>
Total amount of dollars collected for the month of August 2022	<u>\$35,061.55</u>
Total amount of dollars submitted for State Fees for the month of August 2022	<u>\$18,797.43</u>
Total amount of dollars dismissed for the month of August 2022	<u>\$6,363.00</u>
Total amount of Citation balance from 10/1/21(fiscal year) until September 2022	<u>\$249,384.93</u>

CITATION BY VIOLATION

Date From: 08/01/2022 Date To: 08/31/2022

Rusk Municipal Court

CODE: 3006	VIOLATION: DISREGARD STOP SIGN	Total Violations: 5
CODE: 3025B	VIOLATION: FAIL TO MAINTAIN (3) FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	Total Violations: 2
CODE: 3031	VIOLATION: UNRESTRAINED CHILD UNDER 8 YOA OR 4FT 9"	Total Violations: 3
CODE: 3032	VIOLATION: NO SEAT BELT -- DRIVER	Total Violations: 2
CODE: 3049	VIOLATION: FAIL TO MAINTAIN (1) FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	Total Violations: 16
CODE: 3049A	VIOLATION: FAIL TO MAINTAIN (1) FINANCIAL RESP-UVFR	Total Violations: 9
CODE: 3060	VIOLATION: FAIL TO STOP-DESIGNATED POINT- STOP SIGN	Total Violations: 1
CODE: 3096	VIOLATION: FAIL TO GIVE HAND SIGNALS WHEN REQUIRE	Total Violations: 1
CODE: 3097	VIOLATION: FAIL TO SIGNAL REQUIRED DISTANCE BEFORE	Total Violations: 1
CODE: 3101	VIOLATION: DL:DRIVING WHILE LICENSE INVALID	Total Violations: 9
CODE: 3103	VIOLATION: DL: NO DRIVERS LICENSE	Total Violations: 20
CODE: 3106B	VIOLATION: DLR: "B" - LICENSED DRIVER 18 YRS	Total Violations: 1
CODE: 3112	VIOLATION: DLR:NO MOTORCYCLE ENDORSEMENT	Total Violations: 2
CODE: 3240	VIOLATION: POSSESSION OF DRUG PARAPHERNALIA	Total Violations: 4
CODE: 3259	VIOLATION: DL:EXPIRED OPERATORS LICENSE	Total Violations: 3
CODE: 3263	VIOLATION: DL:FAIL TO DISPLAY DL	Total Violations: 2
CODE: 3322A	VIOLATION: OPERATE ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE ON ROADWAY	Total Violations: 1
CODE: 3365	VIOLATION: PERMIT UNLICENSED DRIVER TO DRIVE	Total Violations: 1
CODE: 3586B	VIOLATION: SPEED:SPEEDING (11-15)	Total Violations: 30
CODE: 3586C	VIOLATION: SPEED:SPEEDING (16-20)	

Rusk Municipal Court

Total Violations: 37

CODE: 3586D	VIOLATION: SPEED:SPEEDING (21-25)	Total Violations: 4
CODE: 3586E	VIOLATION: SPEED:SPEEDING (31-35)	Total Violations: 2
CODE: 3586F	VIOLATION: SPEED:SPEEDING (26-30)	Total Violations: 3
CODE: 3586G	VIOLATION: SPEED:SPEEDING (36 & OVER)	Total Violations: 2
CODE: 3596A	VIOLATION: SPEED:SPEEDING IN A SCHOOL ZONE (6-10	Total Violations: 1
CODE: 3596B	VIOLATION: SPEED:SPEEDING IN A SCHOOL ZONE (11 - 15	Total Violations: 2
CODE: 3596C	VIOLATION: SPEED:SPEEDING IN A SCHOOL ZONE (16 - 20	Total Violations: 1
CODE: 3596D	VIOLATION: SPEED:SPEEDING IN A SCHOOL ZONE (21 - 25	Total Violations: 1
CODE: 3656	VIOLATION: DISPLAY EXPIRED LICENSE PLATES (REG)	Total Violations: 16
CODE: 3667	VIOLATION: NO REAR LICENSE PLATE	Total Violations: 1
CODE: 3668	VIOLATION: LICENSE PLATE REGISTRATION	Total Violations: 5
CODE: 3800B	VIOLATION: MINOR - IN POSSESSION OF TOBACCO	Total Violations: 1
CODE: 4200	VIOLATION: ASSAULT - PHYSICAL CONTACT	Total Violations: 3
CODE: 4221	VIOLATION: DISORDERLY CONDUCT LEWD BEHAVIOR	Total Violations: 1
CODE: 4306	VIOLATION: C.O.:FAIL TO TAKE TRUCK ROUTE	Total Violations: 3
CODE: 5100	VIOLATION: MINOR - UNDER THE INFLUENCE/CONSUMING	Total Violations: 4
CODE: 7020	VIOLATION: C.O.:FIRE CODE VIOLATION	Total Violations: 1
		Total Citations: 201

Payment Code Financial Report

08/01/2022 to 08/31/2022

Rusk Municipal Court

CODE :	CASH	PAYMENTS :	309	TOTAL :	\$7,805.50
CODE :	CC	PAYMENTS :	120	TOTAL :	\$2,589.10
CODE :	CHECK	PAYMENTS :	55	TOTAL :	\$1,191.60
CODE :	CREDIT	PAYMENTS :	895	TOTAL :	\$22,861.35
CODE :	MONEY OR	PAYMENTS :	26	TOTAL :	\$614.00
TOTAL PAYMENTS :		1405	TOTAL :		\$35,061.55

Monetary

Payment Code Financial Report

08/01/2022 to 08/31/2022

Rusk Municipal Court

CODE :	ADJ	PAYMENTS :	2	TOTAL :	\$46.50
CODE :	CASH	PAYMENTS :	309	TOTAL :	\$7,805.50
CODE :	CC	PAYMENTS :	120	TOTAL :	\$2,589.10
CODE :	CHECK	PAYMENTS :	55	TOTAL :	\$1,191.60
CODE :	COM SERV	PAYMENTS :	53	TOTAL :	\$2,234.00
CODE :	CPL	PAYMENTS :	63	TOTAL :	\$2,245.00
CODE :	CREDIT	PAYMENTS :	895	TOTAL :	\$22,861.35
CODE :	DSC	PAYMENTS :	21	TOTAL :	\$2,694.00
CODE :	GCD	PAYMENTS :	44	TOTAL :	\$1,280.00
CODE :	INDIGENT	PAYMENTS :	86	TOTAL :	\$4,331.00
CODE :	JAIL CRED	PAYMENTS :	251	TOTAL :	\$10,753.20
CODE :	MONEY OR	PAYMENTS :	26	TOTAL :	\$614.00
TOTAL PAYMENTS :			1925	TOTAL :	\$58,645.25

non-monetary

STATE / CITY FEES FINANCIAL REPORT

Date Range: 8/1/2022 to 8/31/2022

Rusk Municipal Court

FEE CODE : ADMINISTRATIVE FEE	STATE CODE :	PAYMENTS : 35	VALUE : \$585.85
FEE CODE : ARREST FEE	STATE CODE :	PAYMENTS : 130	VALUE : \$627.21
FEE CODE : STATE CONSOLIDATED FEE	STATE CODE :	PAYMENTS : 138	VALUE : \$7602.76
FEE CODE : COLLECTION FEE	STATE CODE :	PAYMENTS : 24	VALUE : \$1596.66
FEE CODE : INDIGENT DEFENSE FEE	STATE CODE :	PAYMENTS : 11	VALUE : \$17.58
FEE CODE : JUDICIAL SUPPORT C	STATE CODE :	PAYMENTS : 1	VALUE : \$6.00
FEE CODE : JUDICIAL SUPPORT	STATE CODE :	PAYMENTS : 10	VALUE : \$46.79
FEE CODE : LOCAL CONSOLIDATED FEE (SECURITY)	STATE CODE :	PAYMENTS : 142	VALUE : \$534.33
FEE CODE : LOCAL CONSOLIDATED FEE (TRUANCY	STATE CODE :	PAYMENTS : 142	VALUE : \$545.27
FEE CODE : LOCAL CONSOLIDATED FEE (TECHNOLOGY)	STATE CODE :	PAYMENTS : 142	VALUE : \$436.26
FEE CODE : LOCAL CONSOLIDATED FEE (JURY FUND)	STATE CODE :	PAYMENTS : 140	VALUE : \$10.92
FEE CODE : MUNICIPAL COURT BUILDING SECURITY FEE	STATE CODE :	PAYMENTS : 10	VALUE : \$25.63
FEE CODE : MUNICIPAL COURT TECHNOLOGY FUND	STATE CODE :	PAYMENTS : 10	VALUE : \$34.15
FEE CODE : MOVING VIOLATION FEE/CITY	STATE CODE :	PAYMENTS : 9	VALUE : \$0.08
FEE CODE : MOVING VIOLATION FEE/STATE	STATE CODE :	PAYMENTS : 8	VALUE : \$0.70
FEE CODE : OMNIBASE REIMBURSEMENT FEE	STATE CODE :	PAYMENTS : 19	VALUE : \$114.00
FEE CODE : OMNIBASE REIMBURSEMENT TDPS CITY FEES	STATE CODE :	PAYMENTS : 23	VALUE : \$78.77
FEE CODE : OMNIBASE REIMBURSEMENT STATE	STATE CODE :	PAYMENTS : 10	VALUE : \$175.20
FEE CODE : JURY REIMBURSEMENT FUND	STATE CODE :	PAYMENTS : 10	VALUE : \$31.19
FEE CODE : STATE TRAFFIC FINE	STATE CODE :	PAYMENTS : 106	VALUE : \$4794.50
FEE CODE : LOCAL TRAFFIC FINE	STATE CODE :	PAYMENTS : 99	VALUE : \$288.48
FEE CODE : TIME PAYMENT REIMBEUSEMEN CITY NO	STATE CODE :	PAYMENTS : 15	VALUE : \$213.35
FEE CODE : TIME PAYMENT REIMBURSEMENT CITY JUDICIAL	STATE CODE :	PAYMENTS : 1	VALUE : \$2.50
FEE CODE : TRUANCY PREVENTION AND DIVERSION FUND	STATE CODE :	PAYMENTS : 10	VALUE : \$15.59
FEE CODE : TIME PAYMENT FEE STATE	STATE CODE :	PAYMENTS : 1	VALUE : \$12.50

Rusk Municipal Court

FEE CODE : WARRANT FEE

STATE CODE :

PAYMENTS : 25

VALUE : \$1001.16

TOTAL PAYMENTS :

1271

VALUE :

\$18797.43

DISMISSAL REPORT
FROM 08/01/2022 TO 08/31/2022

Rusk Municipal Court

Citation#	Docket#	Name	Disp	Amount Dismissed	Docket Balance
802023	20220045	HERNANDEZ, DANIEL VEGA	DD	\$0.00	\$0.00
903408	20220151	BOONE, NATHAN ALEXANDER	DC2	\$161.00	\$0.00
000038	20220760	CHARLO, LILY KYLE	DC2	\$161.00	\$0.00
406529	20220784	CLARK, HAYLEI NICOLE	DS	\$300.00	\$0.00
406572A	20221113	BELL, SAMUEL WAYNE	CD	\$215.00	\$0.00
903362	20220040	MCCLURE, BETHANY PAIGE	DD	\$0.00	\$0.00
204986	20220639	GUNTER, JONATHAN EUGENE	DD	\$0.00	\$0.00
903614	20220634	LENARD, BRYCE ROBERT	DC2	\$161.00	\$0.00
903675	20220727	HALE, TIMOTHY SCOTT	DC2	\$161.00	\$0.00
406460	20220562	PARADA CHEVEZ, JONATHAN RIGOBERTO	DD	\$0.00	\$0.00
11102338A	20221040	MAIN, PAUL LESLIE	CD	\$215.00	\$0.00
903638	20220653	HOYT, JENNY LEE	DD	\$0.00	\$0.00
802290A	20221225	JONES, TEJA SADA	FR	\$370.00	\$0.00
205073	20221169	GOFF, DONALD STEVEN	CD	\$215.00	\$0.00
205006	20220786	DAVIS, MICKEY RAY	DC2	\$141.00	\$0.00
503135	20220959	GATES, AUTUMN DEANNE	DC2	\$163.00	\$0.00
903602	20220606	MINOR, YOLANDA HUERTA	DD	\$0.00	\$0.00
406484	20220644	JAMAIL, BRANDT LEE	DS	\$325.00	\$0.00
406484A	20220645	JAMAIL, BRANDT LEE	DS	\$190.00	\$0.00
406484B	20220646	JAMAIL, BRANDT LEE	DS	\$190.00	\$0.00
11102366A	20221085	LAWHORN, NICOLE ALYSSA	CD	\$215.00	\$0.00
903882	20221062	RACIOPPO, KARLA SPIER	DC2	\$161.00	\$0.00
903795	20220930	HILTON, TAYLOR DALE	DC2	\$161.00	\$0.00
11102409	20221276	PETTIT, DAVID GLENN	CD	\$215.00	\$0.00
903695	20220771	TRAYLOR, HOLLY ELIZABETH	DC2	\$161.00	\$0.00
204999	20220718	SMALLWOOD, CODY RYAN	DC2	\$307.00	\$0.00
204949	20220332	LIVINGSTON, RYAN ALEXANDER	DC2	\$179.00	\$0.00
11102369A	20221099	MILLSAP, KAILEE ELIZABETH	DC2	\$96.00	\$0.00
903976	20221261	ZERINGUE, DARREN J	CD	\$215.00	\$0.00

Rusk Municipal Court

Citation#	Docket#	Name	Disp	Amount Dismissed	Docket Balance
11102400A	20221272	RAY, LORI CAITLIN	CD	\$215.00	\$0.00
903717	20220801	NGOH, CALEB MBAH	DC2	\$161.00	\$0.00
000057	20221340	COLCHADO-RIOS, MIGUEL ANGEL	DS	\$275.00	\$0.00
903783	20220916	RAMIREZ, CHRISTOPHER CHARLES	DC2	\$161.00	\$0.00
903693	20220748	UDDIN, KHAJA ZAHEER	DC2	\$181.00	\$0.00
406587	20221140	SLAYDON, MONICA NICOLE	DC2	\$161.00	\$0.00
406545	20220862	ALLEN, HUNTER MCKAY	DC2	\$161.00	\$0.00
406617B	20221301	HIGEL, BRANDON MICHAEL	FR	\$370.00	\$0.00
			Dockets 37	Total Dismissed	\$6,363.00

Rusk Municipal Court

Date	Docket#	Citation#	Defendant	Violation	Disp	Amt Due	Wrnt
8/29/2022	20221375	802340	COONS, REBEKAH CHEYENNE	SPEED:SPEEDING (31-35)		\$334.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
8/30/2022	20221383	802344A	EDWARDS, MICHAEL JOSEPH	FAIL TO MAINTAIN (1) FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY		\$370.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
8/30/2022	20221388	904012	WILDE, AARON JOSEPH ANTHO	SPEED:SPEEDING IN A SCHOOL ZONE (11 - 15		\$320.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
8/30/2022	20221380	802343	LAUREAN, ISRAEL RIAL	FAIL TO SIGNAL REQUIRED DISTANCE BEFORE		\$285.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
8/30/2022	20221379	802342A	RICHTER, SHAWNY DELRAY	FAIL TO MAINTAIN (1) FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY		\$370.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
8/30/2022	20221384	802344B	EDWARDS, MICHAEL JOSEPH	DL:DRIVING WHILE LICENSE INVALID		\$245.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
8/30/2022	20221385	802345	PRINCE, NIKO VADIS	DISPLAY EXPIRED LICENSE PLATES (REG)		\$215.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
8/30/2022	20221381	802343A	LAUREAN, ISRAEL RIAL	DL: NO DRIVERS LICENSE		\$245.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
8/30/2022	20221386	802345A	PRINCE, NIKO VADIS	FAIL TO MAINTAIN (1) FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY		\$370.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
8/30/2022	20221382	802344	EDWARDS, MICHAEL JOSEPH	DISPLAY EXPIRED LICENSE PLATES (REG)		\$215.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
8/30/2022	20221387	802345B	PRINCE, NIKO VADIS	DL: NO DRIVERS LICENSE		\$245.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
8/31/2022	20221390	802346A	MACKEY, SERGION LEE	FAIL TO MAINTAIN (1) FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY		\$370.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
8/31/2022	20221391	802346B	MACKEY, SERGION LEE	DL:DRIVING WHILE LICENSE INVALID		\$245.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
8/31/2022	20221389	802346	MACKEY, SERGION LEE	DISPLAY EXPIRED LICENSE PLATES (REG)		\$215.00	<input type="checkbox"/>

Total Warrants: 217 Warrant Value: \$79,501.74 Total Dockets: 775 Total Due: \$249,384.93



Case Violation Report

08/01/2022 - 08/31/2022

Case Date	Main Status	District	Parcel Address	Violation Name
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Group: 1

8/30/2022	Active	1	150 HOSPITAL ST RUSK, TX 75785	§ 150.020-4. Vacant buildings.
8/30/2022	Active	1	150 HOSPITAL ST RUSK, TX 75785	§ 96.02-06 Public Nuisance.

Group Total: 2

Group: 3

8/23/2022	Active	3	4184 LOOP 343 W RUSK, TX 75785	§ 91.41 Keeping Hog Pens
8/23/2022	Active	3	4184 LOOP 343 W RUSK, TX 75785	§ 96.02-02 Public Nuisance.
8/23/2022	Active	3	4184 LOOP 343 W RUSK, TX 75785	§ 96.02-03 Public Nuisance.
8/23/2022	Active	3	4184 LOOP 343 W RUSK, TX 75785	Failed to Comply with 1st Notice of Violation
8/8/2022	Active	3	119 DOYLE ST RUSK, TX 75785	C.O. Permit Required (Building)
8/8/2022	Active	3	119 DOYLE ST RUSK, TX 75785	Failed to Obtain Certificate of Occupancy

Group Total: 6

Group: 4

8/4/2022	Complete	4	1273 JOHNSON DR RUSK, TX 75785	§ 96.02-03 Public Nuisance.

Group Total: 1

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Total Records: 9



Permit Report

08/01/2022 - 08/31/2022

Permit Type	Sub-type	Applicant Name	Owner Name	Parcel Address	Main Status	Permit Date
Electrical	Renovation	Patriot Electric Services	HERNANDEZ ROJELIO	280 BLACK LN RUSK, TX 75785	Open	8/30/2022
Plumbing	Gas Piping	Andreas Jones	LASSITER JACK AND PATSY	351 ELLIS ST RUSK, TX 75785	Closed	8/25/2022
Electrical	New Construction	todd cook	TODD LAND AND CATTLE LLC	153 BRIARBEND DR RUSK, TX 75785	PAYMENT DUE (DO NOT ISSUE UNTIL PAID)	8/23/2022
Electrical	New Construction	Todd Cook	TODD LAND AND CATTLE	140 BRIARBEND DR RUSK, TX 75785	PAYMENT DUE (DO NOT ISSUE UNTIL PAID)	8/23/2022
Electrical	New Construction	todd cook	TODD LAND AND CATTLE	130 BRIARBEND DR RUSK, TX 75785	PAYMENT DUE (DO NOT ISSUE UNTIL PAID)	8/23/2022
Plumbing	Gastest	Ballew plumbing	FORD MARK & CHARLOTTE	965 SIXTH ST W RUSK, TX 75785	PAYMENT DUE (DO NOT ISSUE UNTIL PAID)	8/23/2022
Mechanical	New Construction	OneTri Properties LLC	ONETRI PROPERTIES LLC	169 TWISTED OAKS DR.	Open	8/23/2022
Plumbing	New Construction	OneTri Properties LLC	ONETRI PROPERTIES LLC	169 TWISTED OAKS DR.	Open	8/23/2022
Electrical	Meter Loop	Ruben	ESQUIVEL JOSE AND AMANDA	127 GIFFORD ST RUSK, TX 75785	Closed	8/22/2022

Permit Type	Sub-type	Applicant Name	Owner Name	Parcel Address	Main Status	Permit Date
Mechanical	New Construction	OneTri Properties LLC	OneTri Properties, LLC	186 Twisted Oaks	Open	8/22/2022
Plumbing	New Construction	OneTri Properties LLC	OneTri Properties, LLC	186 Twisted Oaks	Open	8/22/2022
Certificate of Occupancy	Interior Renovations	JAN PATE,INC			Denied	8/22/2022
Other	Renovation	JAN PATE,INC			Denied	8/19/2022
Building (Residential)	Demolition	Renee	BARNES WILLIE MAE	518 MLK DR RUSK, TX 75785	PAYMENT DUE (DO NOT ISSUE UNTIL PAID)	8/19/2022
Electrical	Renovation	Waterman Electric Corporation	FOBEL JOHN A III	161 CORRINE ST RUSK, TX 75785	Closed	8/18/2022
Mechanical	New Construction	flavio tavera	TODD LAND AND CATTLE LLC	153 BRIARBEND DR RUSK, TX 75785	PAYMENT DUE (DO NOT ISSUE UNTIL PAID)	8/17/2022
Mechanical	New Construction	Flavio Tavera	TODD LAND AND CATTLE	140 BRIARBEND DR RUSK, TX 75785	PAYMENT DUE (DO NOT ISSUE UNTIL PAID)	8/17/2022
Mechanical	New Construction	flavio tavera	TODD LAND AND CATTLE	130 BRIARBEND DR RUSK, TX 75785	PAYMENT DUE (DO NOT ISSUE UNTIL PAID)	8/17/2022
Building (Residential)	Fence	Cody Johnson	JOHNSON CODY AND BRIANNA	150 CHEROKEE ST RUSK, TX 75785	Open	8/17/2022
Mechanical	Other	Paynes AC LLC	KIMBRELL JUDITH M	150 N BARRON ST RUSK, TX 75785	Closed	8/16/2022
Certificate of Occupancy	Renovation	Callie Isaacs	MCNATT NELL AND ROBERT R	152 S MAIN ST RUSK, TX 75785	Closed	8/15/2022

Permit Type	Sub-type	Applicant Name	Owner Name	Parcel Address	Main Status	Permit Date
Electrical	New Construction	OneTri Properties LLC	ONETRI PROPERTIES LLC	169 TWISTED OAKS DR.	Open	8/15/2022
Electrical	New Construction	OneTri Properties LLC	OneTri Properties, LLC	186 Twisted Oaks	Open	8/15/2022
Electrical	Photovoltaic System (Solar Panels)	Toby Fitzgerald	ROBERT RUPERT AND DIANNE MC LEAN	205 FIFTH ST W RUSK, TX 75785	PAYMENT DUE (DO NOT ISSUE UNTIL PAID)	8/12/2022
Mechanical	Other	Kelly Copeland	REALTY INCOME PROPERTIES 19 LLC	458 MAIN ST N RUSK, TX 75785	Open	8/11/2022
Plumbing	Gastest	Ballew plumbing	CHEROKEE Z LLC SERIES 2	710 S DICKINSON DR RUSK, TX 75785	Closed	8/11/2022
Certificate of Occupancy	Miscellaneous	APRIL JAMAIL	STRUHALL TERRY L	119 DOYLE ST RUSK, TX 75785	PAYMENT DUE (DO NOT ISSUE UNTIL PAID)	8/11/2022
Electrical	Interior Renovations	Jason Tindall	MCNATT NELL AND ROBERT R	152 S MAIN ST RUSK, TX 75785	Closed	8/10/2022
Electrical	Meter Loop	Roy Wilkinson	KANDA INVESTMENT S LLC	171 DECHARD ST RUSK, TX 75785	Closed	8/9/2022
Building (Residential)	New Construction	Richard Ellis	RICHARD ELLIS	1088 JOHNSON DR RUSK, TX 75785	Open	8/5/2022
Mechanical	New Construction	SUPERIOR AIR CONDITIONING AND HEATING	JAMES JULIE A AND ROBERT MORGAN	312 GIFFORD ST RUSK, TX 75785	Open	8/5/2022
Mechanical	New Construction	SUPERIOR AIR CONDITIONING AND HEATING	JAMES JULIE A AND ROBERT MORGAN	312 GIFFORD ST RUSK, TX 75785	VOID	8/4/2022

Permit Type	Sub-type	Applicant Name	Owner Name	Parcel Address	Main Status	Permit Date
Electrical	New Construction	Miller electric inc.	JAMES JULIE A AND ROBERT MORGAN	312 GIFFORD ST RUSK, TX 75785	Open	8/4/2022
Plumbing	Remodel: New Use	Tettenhorst plumbing	MCNATT NELL AND ROBERT R	152 S MAIN ST RUSK, TX 75785	Closed	8/4/2022
Electrical	Photovoltaic System (Solar Panels)	Tambra Nance	ERVIN HENRY JR & NEADA M	279 TOWER DR RUSK, TX 75785	Open	8/1/2022

Total Records: 35

9/6/2022

Permit Type Report

Permit Date

08/01/2022 to 08/31/2022

Description	Fees	Payments	Permits	
Commercial		\$851.50	291.50	6
Residential		\$2,865.83	2,105.63	22
Total		\$3,717.33	2,397.13	28

Fees Breakdown

